26 JULY 1926

# ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

# BALUCHISTAN AGENCY

FOR THE YEAR

**April 1, 1924 to March 31, 1925**

00132878

CALCUTTA: GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1925

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OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY

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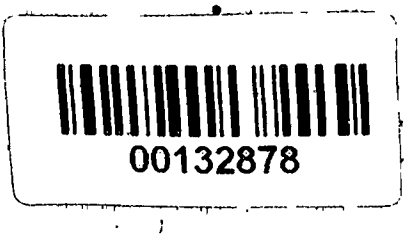
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# CONTENTS.


| | | Pages. |
|---|---|---|
| List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1924-25 | | v—vii |
| Part I.—Political Summary | | 1—6 |
| Part II.—Revenue and general administration summary | | 7—36 |


## Appendices to Part I.

*A.—District Administration Reports.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | I.—Quetta-Pishin District | 37—39 |
| Appendix | II.—Sibi District | 40—41 |
| Appendix | III.—Loralai District | 42—43 |
| Appendix | IV.—Zhob District | 44—47 |
| Appendix | V.—Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency | 48 |
| Appendix | VI.—Chagai District | 49 |


*B.—Reports on Indian States.*


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | VII.—Kalat State | 50—53 |
| Appendix | VIII.—Tribal affairs in Kalat | 54—60 |
| Appendix | IX.—Administration Report of Lasbela State | 61—63 |


## Appendices to Part II.


| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | I.—Land Revenue | 65 |
| Appendix | II.—Land Revenue | 66 |
| Appendix | III.—Remissions and suspensions of land revenue | 66 |
| Appendix | IV.—Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold during 1924-25 | 67 |
| Appendix | V.—Rates at which wheat and millet were selling | 67 |
| Appendix | VI.—Rainfall | 68 |
| Appendix | VII.—Taccavis | 68 |
| Appendix | VIII.—Education | 69 |

| | | PAGES. |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix | IX.—Education . . . . . | 69 |
| Appendix | X.—Municipal and Bazar Funds . . | 70 |
| Appendix | XI.—Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Quetta-Pishin District (Imports from Afghanistan) . | 71—75 |
| Appendix | XII.—Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Quetta-Pishin District (Exports to Afghanistan) . . . | 76—79 |
| Appendix | XIII.—Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Chagai District (Imports from Afghanistan) . . . | 80—81 |
| Appendix | XIV.—Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Chagai District (Exports to Afghanistan) . . . | 82—83 |
| Appendix | XV.—Trade with Persia *viâ* the Chagai District (Imports from Persia) | 84—85 |
| Appendix | XVI.—Trade with Persia *viâ* the Chagai District (Exports to Persia) . | 86—87 |
| Appendix | XVII.—Judicial . . . . . | 88 |
| Appendix | XVIII.—Offences . . . . . | 89 |
| Appendix | XIX.—Excise (Imperial Return I—Revenue) . . . . | 90—92 |
| Appendix | XX.—Excise (Imperial Return I-A) . | 93 |
| Appendix | XXI.—Excise (Imperial Return II—Expenditure) . . . . | 94 |
| Appendix | XXII.—Excise (Imperial Return III—Shops and Licenses) . | 95—97 |
| Appendix | XXIII.—Excise (Imperial Return IV—Consumption) . . . | 98—99 |
| Appendix | XXIV.—Excise (Imperial Return IV-A) . | 100 |
| Appendix | XXV.—Excise (Imperial Return V) . | 101—103 |
| Appendix | XXVI.—Excise—Provincial Statement A. (Statement of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors) . . . . . | 104 |
| Appendix | XXVII.—Excise—Provincial Statement B. (Retail vend and consumption of spirits and fermented liquors) . . . . | 105—107 |
| Appendix | XXVIII.—Excise—Provincial Statement C. (Table showing convictions for drunkenness) . . . | 108 |
| Appendix | XXIX.—Excise—(Statement showing financial result of the new Abkari system) . . . . | 109 |

| | | PAGES. |
|---|---|---|
| Appendix XXX.— | Excise—(Statement showing consumption of opium for veterinary uses) . . . . | 109 |
| Appendix XXXI.— | Finance—(Statement of Revenue) | 110—111 |
| Appendix XXXII.— | Finance—(Statement of expenditure) . . . . . | 112 |
| Appendix XXXIII.— | Statement of contagious diseases among animals . . . | 113 |
| Appendix XXXIV.— | Veterinary and Horse Breeding . | 114 |

## List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1924-25.

| Appointments. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | The Hon'ble Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. | 1st April 1924 to 6th May 1924. 30th October 1924 to 31st March 1925. |
| | The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. | 7th May 1924 to 29th October 1924. |
| Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Lt.-Col. A. D. G. Ramsay, C.I.E., O.B.E. | Throughout the year. |
| Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Major J. L. R. Weir, I.A. | Ditto. |
| Under Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. | Mr. J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E. | Ditto. |
| Officer in Charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau. | Major A. S. Auret . . | 1st April 1924 to 17th April 1924. |
| | Major G. T. Dennys, O.B.E. | 18th April 1924 to 28th April 1924. |
| | Captain G. O. De R. Channer, M.C. | 29th April 1924 to 31st March 1925. |
| Deputy Liaison Officer in the Sarhad. | Major G. T. Dennys, O.B.E. | 1st April 1924 to 6th May 1924. |
| | Vacant . . . . | 7th May 1924 to 9th October 1924 and 10th December 1924 to 31st March 1925. |
| | Major G. T. Fisher . . | 10th October 1924 to 9th December 1924. |
| Political Agent, Quetta . | Lieutenant-Colonel F. McConaghey, C.I.E. | 1st April 1924 to 9th December 1924. |
| | Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E. | 10th December 1924 to 31st March 1925. |
| Political Agent, Sibi . | Major G. F. W. Anson, O.B.E. | 1st Aptil 1924 to 27th January 1925. |
| | Captain W. F. Campbell . | 28th January 1925 to 2nd March 1925. |
| | Major S. Williams . . | 3rd March 1925 to 31st March 1925. |

| Appointments. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Political Agent, Loralai . | Major C. T. Daukes, C.I.E. | Throughout the year. |
| Political Agent, Zhob . | Khan Bahadur Sharbat Khan, C.I.E. | Ditto. |
| Political Agent, Kalat . | Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E. | Throughout the year. Also held charge of the duties of the Liaison Officer, Sarhad, in addition to his own duties throughout the year. |
| Political Agent, Chagai . | Major G. T. Fisher . . | 1st April 1924 to 8th October 1924. |
| | Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E | 9th October 1924 to 9th December 1924. |
| | Major G. T. Fisher . . | 10th December 1924 to 14th January 1925. |
| | Major G. L. Betham, M.C. | 15th January 1925 to 31st March 1925. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Quetta. | Captain P. Gaisford, I.A. | Throughout the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Sibi. | Captain W. F. Campbell . | 1st April 1924 to 27th January 1925. |
| | Rai Sahib Diwan Rattan Chand, Hakim. | 28th January 1925 to 2nd March 1925. |
| | Captain W. F. Campbell | 3rd March 1925 to 31st March 1925. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Loralai. | Captain C. G. Snelling . | Throughout the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Zhob. | Vacant . . . . | 1st April 1924 to 2nd June 1924. |
| | Mir Yakub Shah . . | 3rd June 1924 to 31st March 1925. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Kalat. | Mr. H. J. Todd . . | Throughout the year. |
| Assistant Political Agent, Mekran. | Captain G. L. Betham, M.C. | 1st April 1924 to 14th January 1925. |
| | Lt. L. M. H. Benn. (In addition to the charge of the appointment of Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps.) | 15th January 1925 to 31st March 1925. |
| Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan. | Lt.-Col. L. J. M. Deas, I.M.S. | Throughout the year. |

| Appointments. | Name of officer. | Period. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Surgeon, Quetta | Lt.-Col. F. E. Wilson, I.M.S. | Throughout the year. |
| Civil Surgeon, Sibi | Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, I. M.S. | Ditto. |
| Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan. | Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din, B.A. | 1st April 1924 to 17th February 1925. |
| | Mr. C. S. Harper, M.A., I.E.S. | 18th February 1925 to 31st March 1925. |
| Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi. | Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P. | Throughout the year. |
| Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai. | Mr. E. J. Gleeson, O.B.E. | Ditto. |
| Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta. | Khan Bahadur Syed Hassan Khan. | Ditto. |

# Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency, for the year 1st April 1924 to 31st March 1925.

## PART I.

### POLITICAL SUMMARY.

#### I.—Border Affairs.

Throughout the earlier portion of the year, owing to favourable agricultural conditions, good crops and comparatively low prices, internal conditions in Baluchistan were satisfactory and the year was marred by no outrage of a specially heinous nature.

Internal disputes there were as is only to be expected among a primitive and uneducated people, but in general things were comparatively quiet, and these satisfactory conditions probably found their reflex in border conditions.

2. On the Persian border the Persian arrangements in the Sarhad so admirably begun soon began to drift. The capable officer who had initiated these arrangements was accused of plotting against the Persian Government, attempted to commit suicide and was arrested.

The efficient troops were withdrawn for service elsewhere and their place taken by troops of very different calibre. Under less capable successors the long standing Persian-Baluch hatred began to manifest itself: abuses were frequent, allowances were allowed to fall into arrear. In fact it was clear before the end of the summer that unless the Persians put their house in order, trouble was bound to ensue at no distant date. Such trouble did eventually arise, but not till the end of May and consequently finds no place in this report. Meanwhile Dost Muhammad, still left as Governor of Baluchistan and occupying towards the Governor of Kerman a position as undignified as it was anomalous, continued his policy of fishing in troubled waters. A

number of minor raids into Mekran were inspired by him and just after the close of the year a raid on a very large scale took place in Parom in Mekran in which the aggressors were heavily worsted but managed to make off with 1,200 sheep.

The conduct, throughout the year, and especially in the last case, of the Mekran Levy Corps, who, now that Military Detachments have been withdrawn from all places west of Ahmedwal, are now entrusted with the sole charge of border defence from Koh-i-Malik Siah to the sea, has been in every way commendable.

The absence of any attempt at effective Persian control on the border has thrown upon them a heavy burden which they have satisfactorily discharged. So long as the hands of the Persian Military authorities are full elsewhere there seems to be little prospect of betterment in Persian arrangements in this tract.

3. On the Afghan border, to the west, the peace of Kalat was somewhat disturbed by a gang operating from Shorawak on and across the railway to Nushki. Its members are believed to be outlaws from the Kalat State, which has now made its own arrangements to deal with these.

Further east near Chaman, where the border line is purely arbitrary and many of the people live indiscriminately on either side as suits their fancy at the time, there was a certain amount of local feeling, especially between Nurzais and Badinzais, with consequent raidings, of which the most serious occurred in the case of one Barkat who claimed to be a British subject but was at the time resident a few yards within the Afghan border. Good sense, however, prevailed on both sides and no position of difficulty or tension was created.

On the Zhob border the Kakars were enabled to go again to their grazing grounds in Khurasan and, though the border was not devoid of trouble from Sulemankhels, the fact that the latter had their hands full in their differences with the Afghan Government made the situation easier. The year was not devoid of the usual offences by Sulemankhels but on several occasions gangs of this tribe who came in collision with the Zhob Levy Corps found themselves severely handled. The extension of the Zhob Levy Corps posts to Murgha Fakirzai and Sheran Jogezai had undoubtedly a steadying effect, and it is hoped within a few

months to extend the influence of this Corps to Ashewat and Loiband. The occupation of the latter place, which has been up to now a half way house for outlaws coming down with nefarious intent, should be particularly beneficial. At the same time this extension of its influence is beginning to throw on the Zhob Levy Corps a burden which its numbers find difficult to bear.

On the Wazir border there was a certain amount of activity by Wazirs and Mahsuds, but the extent of their depredations was, when all things are considered, comparatively small. The policy of alienating the Sheranis from the Wazirs would appear to have proved successful so far, while the Mandokhels have in effect withdrawn to within the shelter of the Mughalkot post which, though militarily indefensible, is politically indispensable so long as Wana remains in its present condition.

## 2.—Indian States and Tribal Territory.

4. The health of His Highness the Khan of Kalat has, it is to be feared, not been good. Trouble, which it is impossible to diagnose owing to His Highness' objection to seeing any medical man, has resulted in serious injury to his eyesight with a consequent reluctance of the Khan to appear in public. Relations with him have nevertheless continued to be of the most cordial description.

The financial condition of the Kalat State under the able management of the Wazir-i-Azam, Sir Mir Shams Shah, continues to be satisfactory. Of an income of fifteen lakhs, three lakhs have been saved, so that the balance of the State which is now in Government securities or the Imperial Bank amounts to nearly fifteen lakhs. For this the entire credit must be given to the Wazir-i-Azam through whose efficient and tactful management the finances of the State which showed nothing but a deficit have been brought round to this satisfactory condition. It is further satisfactory to note that since the Kalat State took over the management of Mekran its revenues now show a surplus of over twenty thousand rupees.

Among the Sardars the usual jealousies and enmities obtain, but they have on the whole carried out their duties satisfactorily and proved worthy of the greater responsibilities with which they are entrusted.

5. The Marri Tumandar, Nawab Khair Bakhsh, C.I.E., died somewhat suddenly in Sibi in February. The tribe unanimously elected his eldest surviving true born son Mehrulla Khan as Tumandar. The late Nawab, while a well intentioned man, was too much swayed by the demands of his household and opinion of the last person who talked to him. Mir Mehrulla Khan is young and headstrong, but not without capacity, and it remains to be seen how far he can fill the difficult position which the changed times have brought upon him. By the unanimous wish of the tribe his base born elder brother, whose claims to succeed his father and whose support by his father have been the cause of much of the past trouble in Marri Country, has been permanently excluded from that Country.

In Bugti territory the Tumandar, Nawab Mehrab Khan, C.S.I., C.B.E., has continued to manage tribal affairs with his usual efficiency. His negotiations regarding oil prospecting in his country have again been renewed and are now continuing. The Nawab has reduced his claim as to reserved area, but has substituted one for enhanced payments.

Agricultural and grazing conditions, while not unfavourable in certain parts of Marri Country, have been very bad round Kahan, and in Bugti Country there has been an entire absence of rain and this drought, continuing as it was for a number of years, has pressed very hardly on the Bugtis. It has already been necessary to make a grant in the way of famine relief and further assistance will be necessary.

Two somewhat serious cases occurred during the year, one between Marris and Bugtis over asylum afforded by the Marris to a Bugti evil-doer and the other between two sections of the Marris in the recrudescence of an old feud. By the good sense of two Tumandars and of the leading men of the tribes these cases were satisfactorily composed.

### 3.—Internal Affairs.

6. During the greater part of the year agricultural conditions, as already stated, were favourable. The Province, however, depends for real prosperity not so much on the extent of the rainfall as on its seasonability. The extent of culturable land of good quality is very great: the difficulty is irrigation. With favourable preliminary rainfall, permitting the breaking up of the ground and the sow-

ing of the crop, large tracts are brought under cultivation. Should the rainfall subsequently occur at the proper seasons to bring on the crop, bumper harvests are the results. Should however, as is too often the case, the rain fail at the proper season, the result is the entire loss of the seed grain. Such was the case in the last few months of the year. The rain crops failed entirely while adverse winds did very heavy damage among the irrigated crops. At the same time favourable early conditions had led to large sowings on unirrigated lands, while the hopes of another good harvest had led the cultivators to part with a greater portion of their surplus grain than was economically sound. Such export on a tract served by rail is of comparatively small importance, but when, as in Baluchistan, the grain comes down to the railway from a long distance by expensive transport arrangements costing possibly half its sale price it is obvious that any reserve imprudently parted with must be restocked at double its sale price on the spot. Consequently at the beginning of the year Baluchistan finds itself faced with a situation of some scarcity and high prices, especially in the more distant rural tracts. For the rest the internal situation remains good. There have been a certain amount of raids by outlaws or malcontents, but these have not been on any marked scale. The usual quarrels and bloodshed have taken place over those everlasting subjects of contention, Women and water, but so long as the supply continues unable to meet the demand, such quarrels must continue. The administration of justice throughout the rural tracts by the tribesmen themselves through their leaders and headmen in accordance with tribal customs and law, tempered by equity and good conscience, continues to satisfy the needs of the administration, and if development on modern lines is slow, there is at any rate a growing feeling of stability.

Within the urban areas the Municipal Committee of Quetta continues to do useful work. The policy of having an un-official Vice-President who is selected each year from the different communities in vote continues to give satisfaction. In Quetta itself the scarcity of water, especially for irrigation, presents a question of some difficulty. Unless some new source of supply can be tapped it will be a problem how to meet the growing needs of the Cantonment and Town. In the trade of Quetta there is no improvement, rather the reverse. The town itself contains no industries or facilities of distribution such as might make it a commer-

cial centre. The trade to Persia leaves the main line some twenty miles below Quetta and is in the main direct from the ports and the sources of supply in the case of Indian goods. The Afghan trade has undoubtedly been affected, as regards Quetta, by the system of Customs refunds established under the Treaty with Afghanistan. The system is being carried on without difficulty or friction, although the amount of goods dealt with is very considerable. The figures for the year under report show that the total amount of refunds of duty given at Chaman amounted to Rs. 5,27,293.

Communal feeling has been noticeable only by its absence and the leaders of the various communities have continued to manifest the spirit of toleration, good feeling and mutual forbearance.

F. W. JOHNSTON,

*Agent to the Governor General and*
*Chief Commissioner in*
*Baluchistan.*

# PART II.

## REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY.

LAND REVENUE. (For details see Appendices I—IV.)

There was no change in the system of collection. The land revenue demand for 1924-25 was Rs. 11,08,004 against Rs. 9,78,993 for 1923-24. Including arrears for the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 11,36,487 compared with Rs. 11,63,306. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 9,32,132 against Rs. 9,70,875 for 1923-24. There has thus been a small decrease both in the total revenue demand and collections but, if arrears are excluded, the figures on both sides of the account show a substantial increase, as no less than Rs. 1,45,892 of the 1923-24 collections represented arrears, the corresponding figure for the period under report being Rs. 19,646 only. This result is due to better crops in the Quetta-Pishin, Sibi, Zhob, Chagai and Bolan Districts and to the good prices obtained for much of the revenue grain. In the Loralai District the demand fell owing to the failure of the Sailaba and Khushkaba harvests compared with those of 1923-24.

There was a decrease of 18,512 acres in the cultivated area in the whole province and of 7,265 acres in the area harvested. The details of the areas sown and harvested during 1923-24 and 1924-25 are :—

| Year. | Area sown. | | Total. | Area harvested. | | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In settled Tahsils. | In unsettled Tahsils. | | In settled Tahsils. | In unsettled Tahsils. | |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| 1923-24 . . | 3,52,567 | 40,292 | 3,92,859 | 2,60,120 | 23,039 | 2,83,159 |
| 1924-25 . . | 3,30,227 | 44,120 | 3,74,347 | 2,52,059 | 23,835 | 2,75,894 |
| Decrease . . | 22,340 | +3,828 | 18,512 | 8,061 | +796 | 7,265 |

In certain Tahsils the decrease in the areas sown and harvested is accounted for by the rainfall being deficient and in others by it being untimely.

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the Settled Tahsils varied little, being 76·33 against 75·8 in 1923-24.

The remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 1,21,995 against Rs. 90,190 in the preceding year. The former figure included Rs. 1,04,728 on account of the remission of the quinquennial assessment on fallow lands in the Nasirabad Tahsil which was necessitated by the deficiency of canal water. Suspensions only totalled Rs. 3,672 against Rs. 29,285 in 1923-24. Details of the remissions and suspensions granted in each (District) are given in Appendix III.

The arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 3,302 against Rs. 5,198 in the preceding year.

The grain allowances and Malikana paid out were respectively Rs. 36,344 and Rs. 39,042.

The revenue demand and revenue collections during 1924-25 are contrasted by Districts with the figures for the previous year in Appendix II.

Tirni.

The grazing tax collected during the year, the figures of which have been included in those of the Land Revenue, contrasts with the collections of 1923-24 as follows :—

| | 1923-24 | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| From Nomads . . . | 71,309 | 74,025 |
| From permanent inhabitants . | 43,407 | 50,280 |
| TOTAL . | 1,14,716 | 1,24,305 |

WEATHER AND CROPS. (For details see Appendices IV—VI.)

On the whole the rainfall throughout the province was not unfavourable. In the Sibi, Duki, Sinjawi and Barkhan Tahsils it was below the average but it was in excess in the Jhatpat, Harnai, Kohlu, Bori and Musakhel Tahsils and in Zhob generally. Lack of water was severely felt at Nushki where the supply failed during the summer of 1924 and arrangements had to be made with the Railway Department for the provision of 12,000 gallons daily from the Dosai Dam for the requirements of the town. The question of the permanent water supply for that place is receiving attention.

The harvests of the year under report were generally good throughout the province except in the Loralai District

where the Kharif was poor in parts owing to the summer rains being both scanty and late, and in the Dalbandin Tahsil where it entirely failed.

Scarcity and Famine.

In spite of the fact that the year may be regarded as a prosperous one save towards its close when conditions in the Marri and Bugti country gave cause for anxiety, the prices of food grains showed a steady rise. This was chiefly due to the heavy demand of wheat at Karachi. In order to prevent the depletion of local stocks and further rise of prices, the export of wheat by rail from the province towards the Punjab and Sind was restricted by passes from August 1924 to March 1925 when the system of passes was abolished and a surcharge of Rs. 2 per maund of wheat exported was re-imposed. Prices were high at the close of the year, wheat in Quetta being Rs. 6-11-9 a maund.

Practically no rain fell in the Marri and Bugti country. Faced with bad crops and threatened with a failure of their grazing the tribesmen, who are largely pastoral, migrated in numbers towards Sind and the Loralai District. A cash grant of Rs. 15,000 was made to the Bugti Nawab in the autumn for the relief of his tribe and a sum of Rs. 30,885, representing the balance of Taccavi loans granted to the Marris and Bugtis during the famine of 1921-22, was remitted. Similarly, Taccavi loans amounting to Rs. 5,412 and Rs. 8,113 were remitted in the Quetta-Pishin and Chagai Districts respectively.

Irrigation.

The length of the open canals under the control of the Irrigation Department was 106 miles (12½ Canals and 94 miles Distributaries). The expenditure on works was Rs. 22,595 against Rs. 30,409 in 1923-24. The main items were :—

(1) Adding retaining walls and lengthening the drainage syphon across the Tor Murgha feeder cut.

(2) Providing wingwalls and filling in openings at the site of falls in the main branch of the Shebo Canals.

(3) Renewing the Nari Weir flooring.

In addition to the above works the Irrigation Department also completed surveys in connection with a Hydro-Electric project at Urak and prepared a scheme for the Electric lighting for Quetta.

The rainfall in the tracts irrigated by Baluchistan Canals during the Kharif was insufficient and disappointing but the winter rains were normal. There was no rain at all in March with the result that the tanks in the Pishin Canal Zone did not fill. The volume of water in the Nari Canal was also less than usual. The Sind Canals received a good supply but the tail lands suffered to some extent.

The area irrigated by the Canals was 22,916 against 26,173 acres in the previous year and average of 23,552 acres for the 3 years ending 1923-24.

The estimated value of the Canal crops matured amounted to Rs. 4,75,358 compared with Rs. 4,42,981 in the previous year. The details are given below :—

| | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Shebo Canal . . . . | 35,148 | 34,781 |
| Khushdil Khan Canal . . | 1,25,218 | 1,37,144 |
| Nari Canals . . . . | 2,82,615 | 3,03,433 |
| TOTAL . | 4,42,981 | 4,75,358 |

The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 74,916 against Rs. 70,535 in 1923-24 while the working expenses for the 2 years were Rs. 50,977 and Rs. 60,339 respectively. The net revenue was Rs. 23,939. The percentage of net revenue on the total outlay of Rs. 41,92,770 was 0·571 per cent. against 0·244 per cent. in the previous year.

The sinking of 6 new artesian wells was sanctioned in the Quetta Tahsil but only four of them were actually sunk. The deep well boring work in the neighbourhood of Quetta was continued.

Survey and Settlement.

No new survey or settlement work was undertaken. The terms of the settlements of the Shahrig Tahsil in the Sibi District and of the Sinjawi Sub-Tahsil in the Loralai District were further extended for three years. The settlements of the tahsils under cash assessment are due to expire on the dates noted below against each :—

| Tahsil. | Date of expiry of the term of settlement. |
|---|---|
| Quetta . . . . . | 31st March 1928. |
| Pishin . . . . . | 31st March 1929. |
| Sinjawi . . . . . | 31st March 1927. |
| Shahrig . . . . . | 31st March 1927. |
| Nasirabad . . . . . | 1st July 1926. |

As some of the survey numbers in the Nasirabad Tahsil were found to be too large, arrangements have been made for a sub-division of the blocks. Under orders of the Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind, a soil classification has been made of lands in this Tahsil, which, it is expected, will be commanded by the Khirtar canal now under construction.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.

Six new varieties of Foreign apples were introduced in the Farm. After experimenting for several years the Farm succeeded in producing cherry stock plants from seed obtained from the Mahaleb stock trees which had been imported by Mr. Howard from Europe. Some of the vacant plots were planted with 110 peach plants and 50 apricots of selected varieties raised in the Farm Nurseries. The subjoined table shows the numbers of plants issued on payment from the Farm Nurseries during 1923-24 and 1924-25.

| | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| Sold to local Zamindars . . . | 600 | 3,500 |
| Local Government and private gardens . . . . . | 1,631 | 1,500 |
| Exported to Indian Provinces . . | 2,687 | 4,000 |

During the year under report, 80,000 stones, suckers and cuttings have been planted which is about 80 per cent. above the average production of the past 10 years. The scope of the Farm Nurseries is thus being considerably extended in order to meet the growing demand and to make it possible for the ordinary cultivator to buy good and reliable plants at the lowest prices.

Financially the year was a success as the income of the Farm for the 12 months under review showed a net profit to Government of Rs. 2,230 against Rs. 838 in the preceding year.

Taccavis. (Appendix VII.)

The Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 6,95,300 against Rs. 9,58,300 on the 1st April 1923. Loans amounting to Rs. 90,800 were made against Rs. 90,400 in the preceding year as detailed in the Appendix. Of the former sum Rs. 49,900 were granted for the improvement of land and sources of irrigation, and Rs. 40,900 for the purchase of seed and bullocks. Recoveries during 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 2,63,000 including Rs. 33,800 on account of interest. Remissions granted

aggregated Rs. 51,900 of which Rs. 7,300 represents interest. The recovery of instalments due amounting to Rs. 11,200 was suspended in deserving cases. The loans outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,12,300.

Forests.

The areas of the reserved and unclassed forests remained 313 and 472 square miles respectively.

The charge of the forests was held by a Senior Forest Ranger, the unclassed Forests in the Zhob and Chagai Agencies being as usual, looked after and administered by the District authorities.

Natural reproduction throughout Baluchistan is very poor owing to scanty rainfall and dry climate of the country. But reproduction from the coppice shoots in Popalzai and Lehri reserves is doing well. An attempt is being made to create new forest areas by artificial sowing and planting on the bare hill slopes near Quetta. For this purpose during the year under report the following works were carried out :—

| Name of the Reserve Forest. | Detail of the work done. |
|---|---|
| Chiltan . . . | Three maunds Khanjak seed were sown and 625 ash plants planted in pits. The area was well protected against porcupines by a fence of barbed wire and against coneys and birds by covering the sowings with thorns and wire netting. |
| Zarghun . . . | Fifteen seers Khanjak seed was sown in trenches and 5½ seers seed of Deodar, blue pine, chil and chilgoza in a nursery. Six hundred and twenty walnuts, sixty ash, 20 mulberry, 18 plum, 40 apricot plants and 1,000 willow and 100 grape cuttings were planted. |
| Zangi Lora . . . | One hundred and twenty ash, 360 walnut, 100 almond, 60 apricot, 30 peach and 10 plum plants and 1,000 chanar, 100 pomegranate, 120 apple, 1,500 tamarisk and 600 willow cuttings were planted in pits dug in the blanks. Two hundred and fifty almond, 1,000 walnut, 150 horse chestnut, 400 apricot seeds and 3¾ seers seeds of deodar, kail, chil, chilgoza and pista were also sown in the nurseries. |
| | The irrigation channels and roads were repaired and kept in order and a *pucca* tank built for irrigation purposes. The plantation was kept clear of weeds. |
| Dhobi Ghat . . | Eighty walnuts, 22 almond and 12 cherry plants were planted in pits and 100 walnuts, 60 horse chestnut and 200 almond seeds and 2¼ seers deodar, chil, chilgoza seeds were sown in nurseries. |

The total revenue and expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 20,593 and Rs. 30,478 against Rs. 22,403 and Rs. 31,440 respectively during the preceding year.

Education.

Khan Sahib Maulvi Najam-ud-Din officiated as Superintendent of Education until February 1925 when Mr. C. S. Harper took over charge, the former reverting to his permanent post of Inspector of Schools.

During the year the slow and steady progress of former years was maintained. A new school was opened at Gurundi in the Loralai District.

Owing to paucity of students at Killi Muhammad Jan and Bagao the schools at these places were transferred to Bel Khel and Barkhan.

The status of the Khalsa Middle School, Quetta, was raised to that of a High School, the total number of recognised schools being 87 with 5,027 scholars against 86 with 4,989 for the previous year.

Unrecognised schools (Mosques and others) numbered 251, with 3,241 scholars, against 193, with 2,836 scholars, for 1923-24.

The number of local students in the Secondary Department was 530 and in the Primary Department 1,245. Further details are given in Appendices VIII and IX.

Secondary Schools for Boys.

Secondary education is becoming increasingly popular, the number of boys having risen during the period under review from 2,267 to 2,467. Many were refused admission owing to want of accommodation.

The results of the Matriculation Examination were as follows:—

| | Candidates. | Passed. |
|---|---|---|
| Sandeman High School . . . | 37 | 28 |
| D. A. V. High School . . . | 41 | 29 |

The results of the School Leaving Certificate Examination have not yet been received.

In the Local Middle School Examination conducted by the Education Department, Baluchistan, 109 passed out of 151.

Normal School. In the Normal School Examination 4 candidates passed out of 8.

Primary schools are also becoming more appreciated by the tribesmen. Out of 1,766 boys attending them 1,245 were local Muhammadan boys.

Primary Schools for Boys.

The scout movement is extending. There are now nearly 300 Boy Scouts in Baluchistan.

Scouting.

In the Girls' Schools (Secondary and Primary) the total number of scholars was 734 which was much the same as it was in the previous year.

Girls' Education.

At the close of the year there were 122 children on the rolls of the Quetta Grammar School representing an increase of 36. In the Cambridge Local Examination four of its students passed the preliminary but none were successful in the junior or School Certificate.

Schools for Europeans.

The number in the Convent School has also increased from 97 to 110 but no success was obtained in the Cambridge Local Examination.

Income and Expenditure. The income and expenditure for 1923-24 and 1924-25 are compared below :—

*Income.*

| | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Contribution from Municipality . | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Cantonment Funds . . . | 300 | *Nil* |
| Local Funds . . . . . | 12,590 | 11,078 |
| Fees, etc. . . . . | 19,661 | 18,539 |

*Expenditure.*

| | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| Provincial Revenues . . . | 1,95,315 | 2,31,547 |
| Municipal Funds . . . | 20,760 | 23,835 |
| Local Funds . . . . | 27,707 | 19,959 |
| Fees . . . . . | 47,938 | 76,529 |
| Subscription and other sources . | 36,642 | 41,266 |

LOCAL FUNDS.
1. Sibi Bazar Fund.
2. Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund.
3. Harnai Bazar Fund.
4. Loralai Town Fund.
5. Ziarat Bazar Fund.
6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
7. Nushki Town Fund.
8. Bolan Bazar Fund.

The total receipts of the marginally cited Local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 2,99,971 against Rs. 2,89,124 in the preceding year, the expenditure being Rs. 2,93,183 against Rs. 2,65,619. The expenditure includes Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 10,000 purchased for the Harnai Bazar Fund and a sum of Rs. 15,000 placed in the Imperial Bank of India by the Loralai Town Fund as a fixed deposit. Government Promissory notes of the nominal value of Rs. 39,400 the property of the Pishin Sadar and District Bazar Fund, were sold during the year and the sale proceeds converted into Postal Cash Certificates of the face value of Rs. 36,000 as the latter yield a higher rate of interest.

Municipal Funds.

The only Municipality in the Province is the town of Quetta. The number of members of the Committee during the year under report was 30 of whom 26 were non-officials. Twenty-five meetings, 23 ordinary and 2 special, were held. The attendance at these averaged 61·07 per cent. The income for the year amounted to Rs. 6,57,698 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,28,000 against Rs. 7,64,502 and Rs. 6,82,513 respectively for 1923-24.

At the opening of the year the Municipality held Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 93,400 out of which notes for Rs. 35,000 were sold and the proceeds utilized towards the liquidation of the first Government loan of Rs. 5,00,000.

The Municipality paid the third instalment of Rs. 72,800 on account of principal and interest towards the first loan of Rs. 5,00,000 taken from the Government, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,50,000 at the close of the year, and also the last instalment of Rs. 1,02,220-13-4 principal and interest in full payment of the second loan of Rs. 2,00,000.

A sum of Rs. 22,000 was spent on laying additional water sub-mains in the new extension of the town.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE. (For details see Appendices XI—XVI.)

The total value of the land trade which passed through the province to and from Afghanistan and Persia during the year 1924-25 was 581 lakhs against 394 lakhs in the pre-

vious year, showing an increase of 187 lakhs. The details are:—

*Trade with Afghanistan.*

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Imports from Afghanistan | 117 |
| Exports to Afghanistan | 142 |
| | 259 |

*Trade with Persia.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Imports from Persia | 66 |
| Exports to Persia | 256 |
| | 322 |

Compared with the previous year, there was an increase to the value of 33 and 10 lakhs in the imports from Afghanistan and Persia respectively. Similarly there was an increase to the value of 40 and 104 lakhs in exports to Afghanistan and Persia respectively. A reference to the appendices will show that the imports from and exports to both countries have increased not only in value but also in quantity. The increase in exports to Afghanistan through Chagai is ascribed to the greater demands owing to the exhaustion of the accumulated goods lying in stock in Afghanistan at the end of last year; while a similar increase in exports to Afghanistan *viâ* Quetta-Pishin is largely due to the impetus given to this trade by the refund of Indian import duties on goods passing through India to Afghanistan under the Afghan Trade Convention of 1923. The increase in exports to and imports from Persia is the result of better transport facilities provided on the Duzdap railway.

*Imports from Afghanistan.*—The principal commodities imported from Afghanistan were wool, raw and manufactured 56·85 lakhs; fruits and nuts 37·58 lakhs; drugs and medicinal herbs 2·97 lakhs; tobacco ·88 lakh; cotton, raw and manufactured 2·14 lakhs; leather ·42 lakh; provisions including ghi 9·68 lakhs; grains and pulses 3·36 lakhs and seeds 1·97 lakhs.

The principal increases and decreases occurred under the following heads :—

*Increases.*

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Wool, raw and manufactured | 4·75 |
| Fruits and nuts | 17·61 |
| Drugs and medicinal herbs | ·31 |
| Tobacco | ·34 |
| Cotton, raw and manufactured | 1·63 |
| Provisions | 4·05 |
| Grains and pulses | 3·03 |
| Seeds | 1·76 |

*Decrease.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Leather | ·41 |

*Exports to Afghanistan.*—The principal commodities exported to Afghanistan were cotton, piece goods and yarn, 104·49 lakhs; sugar, 13·08 lakhs; leather, 7·12 lakhs; tea, 1·56 lakhs; apparel, 6·40 lakhs; spices, ·76 lakh; grains, ·92 lakh; dyeing materials, 1·16 lakhs; oil, ·45 lakh; metals, 1·71 lakhs; cordage, ·31 lakh; drugs, 1·34 lakhs; tobacco, ·32 lakh; and wool ·91 lakh.

As compared with the figures of the last year the main increases were :—

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Wearing apparel | 4·55 |
| Cordage | ·10 |
| Cotton, piece goods, twist and yarn | 30·71 |
| Drugs | ·88 |
| Leather | 3·35 |
| Metals | 1·21 |
| Sugar | 3·18 |
| Wool | ·41 |

A falling off, however, occurred under the following heads :—

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Dyeing materials | ·04 |
| Fruits | ·05 |
| Grains | ·58 |
| Jute | ·02 |
| Oils | ·09 |
| Provisions | ·43 |
| Spices | ·83 |
| Tea | ·37 |
| Tobacco | ·10 |

Under the Anglo-Afghan Trade Convention above referred to, goods belonging to the Afghan State transiting India from overseas for export to Afghanistan by the Chaman-Killa-i-Jadid route as well as overseas trade goods by the same route are exempted from the payment of the Indian Customs duties. During the 11 months from March 1924 to January 1925 such trade goods exported to Afghanistan weighed 60,715 maunds and were valued at Rs. 29,67,292, the chief articles being :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cloth | 21,01,874 |
| Sugar | 6,83,732 |
| Tea | 84,835 |
| Matches | 47,196 |
| Copper Sheets | 32,618 |

No Afghan State goods were transmitted to Afghanistan *viâ* Chaman.

*Imports from Persia.*—The principal Persian imports consisted of wool, 42·34 lakhs; fruits and nuts, 1·92 lakhs; cotton raw, 7·77 lakhs; drugs and medicines, 4·50 lakhs; leather, 3·03 lakhs; provisions, 3·48 lakhs; silk, 1·44 lakhs; grain and pulse, ·32 lakh; and hides and skins, ·91 lakh.

The main increases and decreases as compared with the figures of the previous year are given below :—

*Increases.*

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Drugs and medicines | 2·80 |
| Fruits and nuts | ·25 |
| Grain and pulses | ·26 |
| Hides and skins | ·84 |
| Provisions | 1·46 |
| Seeds | ·23 |
| Wool | 16·13 |

*Decreases.*

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Cotton, raw | 6·61 |
| Twist and yarn | 2·00 |
| Leather | 2·78 |
| Silk | ·36 |

*Exports to Persia.*—Exports to Persia included a certain amount of goods intended for the use of the Railway and Government employees on the Nushki Extension Railway. The commodities mainly responsible for the increase of Rs. 104 lakhs under this head were :—

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Apparel | 10·94 |
| Cordage, etc. | ·74 |
| Twist and yarn and cotton piece goods | 25·71 |
| Drugs and medicines | ·26 |
| Hides and skins | ·25 |
| Jute | ·31 |
| Leather | 22·75 |
| Metals | 3·10 |
| Sugar | 13·78 |
| Tea | 29·69 |
| Tobacco | ·58 |

On the other hand, decreases took place under :—

| | Rs. lakhs. |
|---|---|
| Dyeing material | 0·95 |
| Grain and pulse | ·58 |
| Spices | 1·63 |
| Other articles of merchandise | ·45 |

Mines and Minerals.

Coal and Chromite continued to be the only minerals of any commercial importance that were worked in Baluchistan and of which accounts were maintained. During the year one new coal mining lease for 80 acres and 7 new Chromite leases for areas aggregating 80 acres were issued. On the other hand, one coal lease for 80 acres was surrendered on a year's notice while 4 coal leases covering 160 acres each were cancelled for failure to work.

Excluding the Khost Collieries of the North Western Railway the following Mining leases were in force at the close of the year :—

| | No. of leases. | Areas covered. |
|---|---|---|
| Coal | 45 | 4,563 acres. |
| Chromite | 98 | 2,353 ,, |

The figures of output and Revenue are given in the subjoined table :—

| Years. | Output. | | | Revenue. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Coal. | Coal dust. | Chromite. | Coal & Coal dust. | Chromite. | Other minerals. | Total. |
| | Tons | Tons | Tons | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1923-24 . . | 11,521 | 32,040 | 24,282 | 2,660 | 21,381 | 619 | 24,660 |
| 1924-25 . . | 10,167½ | 25,623 | 27,430 | 3,629 | 24,024 | 150 | 27,803 |

Disputes among the share-holders in the Minck Collieries at Shahrig resulting in short working combined with lack of demand were responsible for the drop in the outturn of coal and coal dust. The output of Chromite were in response to the European market.

The general health of the mines remained satisfactory. No epidemic disease appeared while the number of fever cases treated in the mine hospital at Khost fell from 17,272 in 1923-24 to 6,625.

The term of the Burma Oil Company's License to prospect for oil at Tongsing (Kirta) was again renewed for 12 months but the Company gave up the adjoining area called the Zarnui about the close of the year. No practical work was done on either of these areas. The Whitehall Petroleum Corporation have similarly abandoned the area taken up by them in the Marri country.

The Burma Oil Company and the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company have resumed their negotiations with the Bugti chief for oil concessions in his Ilaqa.

Eight fatal and 7 other serious accidents were reported from North Western Railway Collieries at Khost in which 8 men were killed and 9 badly injured.

No officers of the Indian Mines Department visited Baluchistan during the year.

Judicial. (Appendices XVII—XVIII.)

Criminal and Civil cases between non-inhabitants of Baluchistan residing in Quetta and the small urban areas are disposed of by regular courts. Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XVII and XVIII.

Civil Suits and Criminal offences concerning the tribesmen are decided by Councils of Elders (Jirgahs) under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. These are not dealt with in this report.

*Civil Suits.*—The number of Civil cases instituted was 4,521 against 5,310 in 1923. The decrease mainly consists of 510 cases in the Quetta-Pishin District, of 223 cases in the Loralai District, and of 46 cases in the Nushki District. It is probably attributable to the introduction of enhanced court-fees early in 1923. The value of civil suits instituted was Rs. 32,81,389 against Rs. 22,88,040 in 1923, Rs. 20,58,944 in 1922 and Rs. 11,75,009 in 1921. The large number of big suits filed in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts is responsible for the increase in value over the figures for the preceding year.

The execution applications before regular courts numbered 3,188 against 3,764 in 1923, Rs. 7,93,117 being dealt with against Rs. 6,24,599. Of this amount Rs. 2,32,247 or 29·2 per cent. were realized against Rs. 1,67,123 or 26·7 per cent. in 1923.

The number of civil appeals and revision applications remained practically the same as in the preceding year. Their average duration was 53 days.

*Criminal cases.*—The number of regular criminal cases instituted rose from 3,457 in 1923 to 3,925.

The increase mainly consists of 354 cases in the Quetta-Pishin District and of 88 cases in the Sibi District.

The total number of under-trial prisoners was 4,593 against 4,289 in 1923. One thousand eight hundred and twenty-three persons were acquitted or discharged, 2,583 were convicted, 100 died or escaped and 87 remained under trial at the close of the year.

One person was sentenced to death in the Quetta-Pishin District, but the sentence was altered to one for transportation for life; 588 persons were imprisoned; 2,268 were fined and 22 were whipped. Thirty-seven persons were directed to find or give security to keep the peace or for sureties for good behaviour, of whom 14 were imprisoned in default of finding or giving it. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 31,480 of which Rs. 16,414 were recovered, the amount paid by way of compensation being Rs. 1,758.

The number of criminal appeals instituted was 134 against 113 in 1923. There were 10 cases pending at the end of the year.

The average duration of criminal cases and appeals was 25 days.

Registration.

The total number of documents (including Wills) registered was 766 against 908 in 1923. Of these, only 8 were of a nature the registration of which was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 5,100 against Rs. 5,457 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 2,506 against Rs. 2,675.

The only registered Joint Stock Company in Baluchistan is "The Quetta Club, Limited." The fees realized under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 20 against Rs. 45 in the preceding year.

Jails.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Jails was 315·62 against 345·29. Eight thousand and twenty-eight prisoners were received during the year against 9,618 in the previous year.

The following table gives the important figures for the jails and lock-ups in the various Districts :—

| Name of District. | Daily average number of prisoners. | | | | Dieting cost per annum per head of average strength excluding Civil Prisoners, for 1924. | Daily average of sick prisoners. | Percentage of daily sick to daily average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Convicted. | Under-trial. | Civil. | Total. | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | | Rs. A. P. | | |
| Zhob | 8·72 | 21·93* | 1·09 | 31·79 | 47 11 5 | 2·50 | 7·86 |
| Sibi | 27·02 | 38·25 | ·36 | 65·63 | 102 14 1 | ·74 | 1·13 |
| Quetta-Pishin (Subsidiary Jails & Lock-ups) | ·29 | 37·80 | ·24 | 38·33 | 142 5 10 | ·42 | 1·10 |
| Quetta District Jail | 52·14 | 31·39 | 1·50 | 85·03 | 54 14 10 | 1·03 | 1·21 |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway | .. | 1·38 | .. | 1·38 | 115 10 7 | .. | .. |
| Loralai | 18·05 | 50·33 | .. | 68·38 | 29 4 10 | 3·80 | 5·56 |
| Chagai | .. | 1·63 | .. | 1·63 | 43 4 8 | ·01 | ·61 |
| Total for 1924 | 106·22 | 182·76* | 3·19 | 292·17 | 70 10 10 | 8·50 | 2·91 |
| Total for 1923 | 139·71 | 201·50* | 4·08 | 345·29 | 58 7 11 | 21·40 | 6·22 |

* These figures exclude the number of under-trial prisoners in Zhob who were fed at their own expense.

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 69,775 against Rs. 72,990, the cost per head being Rs. 238-13 against Rs. 211-6-3 in the previous year. The actual establishment charges per head amounted to Rs. 102-14-11 against Rs. 84-3-5 and the charges for dieting to Rs. 70-10-10 against Rs. 58-7-11.

During the year under report two under-trial prisoners escaped from custody in the Sibi District. One of them was re-captured.

The health of prisoners was good except in Zhob and Loralai.

A small workshop is attached to the District Jails at Sibi and Quetta, where prisoners' blankets and cotton clothing are manufactured. In addition cotton durris and dusters are also made on a small scale.

EXCISE.
(For details see Appendices XIX—XXX.)

The comparative table below shows that there was no material change in the number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles :—

| Description. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Country spirits and country fermented liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Distillery spirits . . . . . | 44 | 44 |
| (*b*) Outstill spirits . . . . . | 7 | 7 |
| (2) Foreign spirit and foreign fermented liquors— | | |
| (*c*) Off the premises . . . . . | 26 | 24 |
| (*b*) On the premises . . . . . | 1 | 1 |
| (*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises . . | 2 | 2 |
| (3) Opium including poppy heads . . . . | 37 | 37 |
| (4) Drugs other than opium (Bhang, Charas and Ganja) | 45 | 45 |

The distribution of the shops during the year under report was the same as in 1923-24 except that one shop for the sale of foreign liquors was closed in the town of Quetta and another in the town of Loralai.

The consumption for 1923-24 and 1924-25 is compared in the following table :—

| Description. | 1923-24. Imperial gallons. | 1924-25. Imperial gallons. |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Country liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Distillery spirits | 28,985·5 | 33,775 |
| (*b*) Outstill spirits | 841·5 | 2,007 |
| TOTAL | 29,827 | 35,782 |
| (2) Foreign liquors— | | |
| (*a*) Wine | 1,783 | 1,750 |
| (*b*) Spirits | 5,895 | 11,547 |
| (*c*) Rum (imported) | 162 | 235 |
| (*b*) Rum (made in India) | 132 | 193 |
| TOTAL | 7,972 | 13,725 |
| (3) Fermented liquors (Beer)— | | |
| (*a*) Indian made | 1,35,831 | 1,01,016 |
| (*b*) Imported beer | 18,648 | 68,643 |
| TOTAL | 1,54,479 | 1,69,659 |
| (4) Opium issued from the Treasury for consumption— | Seers. | Seers. |
| I. In British Areas | 292 | 335 |
| II. In Kalat State | 85 | 138 |
| (5) Bhang | 751 | 740·26 |
| (6) Charas | 365 | 439·92 |
| (7) Ganja | 2 | 1·18 |

The increase in the consumption of imported beer is due to the action taken by the Army Canteen Board to obtain English beer for the use of the troops.

Opium and Charas are occasionally smuggled from Persia and Afghanistan while a certain amount of Charas and a good deal of Country Liquor are illicitly imported from the Kalat State. Thirty-six cases of smuggling, as detailed below, were detected during the year under report :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quetta-Pishin— | |
| Opium | 6 |
| Charas | 13 |
| Country Liquor | 3 |
| *Sibi*— | |
| Opium | 1 |
| Charas | 5 |
| Bhang | 3 |
| Country Liquor | 5 |

The liquor and drugs so imported were :—

| | S. | Ch. | T. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opium from Afghanistan | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Opium from Persia | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Charas from Afghanistan | 12 | 5 | 1 |
| Charas from Kalat State | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Country liquor from Kalat State | 62 bottles. | | |
| Country liquor from Kandahar State | 4 ,, | | |
| Bhang from Kalat State | 45 tolas. | | |

There were no offences relating to cocaine during the year.

The rates of duty on country liquor and hemp drugs and the retail sale prices of country liquor remained unchanged.

The total gross income under "Excise" amounted to Rs. 6,44,059 against Rs. 6,68,026 in 1923-24. The details are given in the subjoined statement :—

| | 1923-24. Rs. | 1924-25. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Country liquor | 4,61,595 | 4,64,112 |
| *Foreign liquor*— | | |
| (*a*) Malt liquor | 73,083 | 54,068 |
| (*b*) Foreign Spirits | 15,223 | 13,886 |
| Opium | 54,428 | 47,380 |
| Hemp Drugs | 63,606 | 64,553 |
| Fines and Forfeitures | 91 | 60 |
| TOTAL | 6,68,026 | 6,44,059 |

The gross expenditure was:—

| | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (*a*) Refunds . . . | 25,450 | 1,248 |
| (*b*) Other expenses . . | 18,422 | 15,894 |
| Total expenditure . | 43,872 | 17,142 |
| Net income . . . . | 6,24,154 | 6,26,917 |

The following statistics would be found in Appendices XIX to XXX:—

1. Seven Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.
2. Provincial Forms A and B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.
3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.
4. Statement showing the Financial result of the new Excise system introduced in 1909-10.
5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

Salt.

No change was made in the Salt Administration of the Province. The revenue from local salt amounted to Rs. 537 against Rs. 760 in the previous year. There is no direct expenditure under this head.

Finance.

The gross receipts for the year 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 20,79,224 against Rs. 22,62,837 for 1923-24, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,83,613 over the last year's figures. There has been an all round falling off except under II—Taxes on Income, IV—Opium, XXII—Medical, and a few other heads which show small increases. Appreciable decreases will be found under V—Land Revenue, XXXV—Miscellaneous, VII—Stamps, XVI—Interest and XXI—Education. The main sources of receipt were Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, and Taxes on Income which contributed 44·7, 30·9, 9·1 and 4·8 per cent. respectively of the total revenue. The expenditure for 1924-25 amounted to Rs. 76,41,466. The figures for 1923-24 were Rs. 82,55,188. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 6,13,722 in the expenditure for the year under review. The following table shows the principal heads of expendi-

ture together with the percentage to the total represented by each :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 29—Political | 52·7 |
| 26—Police | 14·5 |
| 41—Civil Works | 5·2 |
| 17—Miscellaneous | 4·4 |
| 19—Interest | 4·1 |
| 32—Medical | 4·1 |
| 5—Land Revenue | 3·6 |
| 31—Education | 3·1 |

Detailed statistics will be found in Appendices XXXI and XXXII.

VETERINARY.

Veterinary Works.

Three new dispensaries were opened at Fort Sandeman, Killa Saifulla and Barkhan during the year under report, bringing the total number to 9 at which 11,634 against 10,304 cases in 1923-24 were treated. In addition medicines and medical advice were given to the owners of 456 animals outside the dispensaries. Sixty-nine animals were also castrated. The Veterinary Assistants visited 263 villages and treated 9,162 animals on tour, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 180 and 3,655 respectively.

There were 13,208 seizures and 2,779 deaths from contagious diseases reported against 6,567 and 3,450 respectively for 1923-24. The increase is due to the advantage taken by the people of the new dispensaries in the more remote parts of the province to bring diseases to notice. Details will be found in Appendix XXXIII. Thirty-three equines, 648 sheep and goats were inoculated against Anthrax, 323 head of cattle against Black Quarter and 96 goats and sheep against Rinderpest.

Cattle Show.

The Sibi Cattle Show was held in February 1925. Six hundred and sixty animals were exhibited as compared to 520 in the preceding year. Prizes amounting to Rs. 675 and a Silver Medal were awarded.

Horse Breeding Operations.

One pony stallion died during the year leaving 7 at the close. They covered 342 mares. Details will be found in Appendix XXXIV.

No new Stallions were purchased to supplement or replace the existing strength owing to paucity of funds. The question of getting fresh blood is under consideration.

Horse Shows.

The Sibi Horse Show was held in February. Four hundred and ninety animals were exhibited as against 471 in the previous year.

Two Silver Medals and prizes amounting to Rs. 1,959 were awarded. The Quetta Horse Show took place in September 1924. One hundred and twenty animals were exhibited and a sum of Rs. 645 was awarded. No Horse Show was held at Pishin owing to lack of funds.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 52,640 against Rs. 41,446 in 1923-24. The increase is due to the opening of the 3 new Veterinary Dispensaries.

Public Works Department.

1. *Introductory.*—The Chief Engineer, Western Command, who is also Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan exercises control over all Public Works (inclusive of Irrigation) throughout Baluchistan.

The Military Engineering Service carries out all civil and military works in the province except in case of a few works and repairs carried out by political Officers in outlying parts of the province. All Irrigation Works are carried out by the agency of a Special Irrigation Engineer.

2. *Administrative changes.*—Major W. H. Roberts, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., R.E., held charge of the office of the Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan, Public Works Department, up to the 15th April 1924, the late Colonel Commandant L. H. Close, C.M.G., R.E., from the 16th April 1924 to 11th November 1924; Major A. G. Rainsford Hanny, D.S.O., R.E., from the 12th to 18th November 1924; Colonel G. F. Evans, D.S.O., R.E., from 19th November 1924 to 10th December 1924 and Colonel Commandant G. H. Boileau, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., for the rest of the year.

3. *Revenue and expenditure.*—The total revenue realized during the year amounts to Rs. 1,25,935*. and the total outlay to Rs. 10,56,309.†

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| * 41—Civil Works | 50,618 |
| Irrigation | 75,317 |
| TOTAL | 1,25,935 |
| † 41—Civil Works | 9,67,106 |
| Irrigation | 82,720 |
| Posts and Telegraphs | 6,483 |
| TOTAL | 10,56,309 |

4. *Imperial Post and Telegraph.*—The outlay on original works was Rs. 55 and on repairs Rs. 6,428.

5. *41—Civil Works Central Buildings.*—The outlay on original works was Rs. 2,60,959 and on repairs Rs. 1,90,037.

The principal works undertaken were :—

(*i*) *Customs.*—The construction of certain buildings in connection iwth the new Customs Office at Chaman for Afghanistan was carried out and completed.

(*ii*) *General Administration.*—The work of installation of electric light and fans in certain buildings at Sibi, started in 1923-24 was completed during the year.

(*iii*) *Police.*—Two barracks for 23 mounted constables in the Police Lines at Quetta were completed.

The following Levy Posts were constructed :—

Ahmedi Darga.
Murgha Faqirzai.
Sharan Jogizai.
Dilkuna.

(*iv*) *Public Health*—

(*a*) The work on Deep Well Boring on South-East of Quetta near Kasi village begun in 1922 was in progress and reached a depth of 1,223 feet. There is as yet no sign of water under pressure and the question as to the future working of the bore is under consideration of the Government of India.

(*b*) The construction of two filter beds at Nari Head Works for water supply of Sibi was still in progress.

(*v*) *Miscellaneous Departments.*—A scheme of development for supplying Quetta with electric energy was prepared and was submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in the Army Department.

6. *Communications.*—The outlay on original works was Rs. 20,607, most of which was spent on the construction of a bridge at Baleli which is still in progress. A sum of

Rs. 3,11,551 was spent on the maintenance of the following classes of roads :—

| | Miles. |
|---|---|
| (*i*) Metalled roads . . . . . | 1,013 |
| (*ii*) Unmetalled roads . . . . . | 384 |
| (*iii*) Serviceable fair weather roads . . . | 134 |
| (*iv*) Bridle paths . . . . . | 1,679 |
| TOTAL . | 3,210 |

7. *Grants-in-aid.*—A sum of Rs. 1,119 was sanctioned as a grant-in-aid for the Lady Dufferin Dispensary at Fort Sandeman and for the Sibi Municipality.

8. *Works in charge of Political Officers.*—A sum of Rs. 44,572 was spent by Political Officers on works and repairs from funds provided in the Civil Department Budget of the Baluchistan Agency in addition to the sum of Rs. 55,597 spent by them from the Public Works Department grant for works and repairs in outlying parts of the province.

9. *Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.*—The renewal of Nari Weir flooring in progress from 1921-22 was completed during the year.

The length of open canals at the close of the year stood at 106·5 miles.

10. *Railways.*—The total route mileage at the close of the year stood at 892·51 miles. A detailed survey for extending the Railway line from Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman was undertaken during the year and was completed.

Medical.

The post of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. M. Deas, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., throughout the year.

Owing to the removal of troops from Duzdap, the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who was in receipt of an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem for giving medical aid to the civil people there, was withdrawn, and a dispensary was opened there under a qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeon,

thereby increasing the number of dispensaries from 42 to 43 and they are classified as below :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Dispensaries . . . . . | 29 |
| Dufferin Hospitals aided by Government grants . | 3 |
| Native State Hospitals (non-aided) . . . . . | 3 |
| North Western Railway Dispensaries . . . | 8 |
| | 43 |

The Mission Hospitals at Quetta, one for males and the other for females continued to do good work during the year.

The total number of patients treated in Hospitals and Dispensaries (excluding the above two Mission Hospitals) was 555,170 against 526,124 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 29,046 cases. The number of indoor patients in the various hospitals and dispensaries was 11,900 against 11,241 in the previous year or an increase of 659. There were 597 beds available, *viz.*, 442 for males and 155 for females in all the dispensaries of the province. Of diseases prevalent during the year, there were 125,883 cases of malarial fever or a decrease of 9,721 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The number of eye diseases showed an increase of 11,871. Diseases of the Respiratory system showed 43,398 cases or an increase of 448. Diseases of the digestive system showed an increase of 9,916.

The province remained free from Cholera during the year.

There were 7 cases of Plague which all proved fatal :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Quetta . . . . . | 3 |
| Chaman . . . . . | 3 |
| Sibi . . . . . | 1 |

As a precautionary measure, inspection of passengers coming from down country by train was adopted, and a systematic trapping and destruction of rats was organised at Quetta, Sibi and Chaman on an extensive scale, also people were inoculated in large numbers. The disease did not spread as an epidemic.

The centre for Anti-rabic treatment, which was opened in the Civil Hospital, Quetta, at the end of the previous year treated 36 cases of bites, etc., of rabid animals at an additional expenditure of Rs. 504 or Rs. 14 per case. This anti-rabic treatment centre has proved a great boon.

Surgical operations performed during the year numbered 12,775 against 12,796 or a decrease of 21.

The total number of adult patients treated was :—

| | Musalmans. | Hindus. | Europeans & Anglo-Indians. | Others. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males . . . . . | 237,024 | 42,353 | 1,260 | 4,990 |
| Females . . . . . | 48,886 | 9,740 | 634 | 1,859 |

Fifty-one cases of small-pox were registered during the year. Eleven vaccinators were employed and 13,603 persons were vaccinated against 7,207 last year. The popularity of vaccination shows an upward curve, but the number corresponds largely with the incidence of small-pox.

The Lady Dew Motor Dispensary made two long tours in Mekran, and two in the Zhob and Loralai Districts affording Medical aid to 1,255 patients at their homes who would otherwise have been unable to attend dispensaries.

The Laboratory continued to perform good work during the year. The present X-Ray engine is getting a bit past work, but arrangements have been made with the Railway who are supplying a pair of engines, and these should be erected by the end of 1925. The X-Rays do a great deal of valuable work in Quetta. One Sub-Assistant Surgeon was trained at Dehra Dun in X-Rays and one at Calcutta in Tropical Diseases.

Police.

*Strength and Cost.*—The strength of the Police was as follows :—

| District. | 1923. | | 1924. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Actual strength. | Cost. | Actual strength. | Cost. |
| Quetta-Pishin (including Nushki and Bolan) and Sibi. | 1,460 | Rs. 7,59,925 | 1,536 | Rs. 7,61,717 |
| Zhob-Loralai . . . | 600 | 3,40,566 | 626 | 3,17,979 |
| TOTAL . | 2,060 | 11,00,491 | 2,162 | 10,79,696 |

The cause of increase in strength and decrease in expenditure is due to the re-organization of the Force from 1st March 1924.

Twenty-six additional police were employed at a cost of Rs. 9,534-9. The amount was recovered from the departments concerned.

In addition to the above, two head constables and 8 constables for the Customs House at Chaman and one head constable and three constables for the Padag Road Railway Station were entertained from provincial revenues.

*Crime and Criminals.*—The total number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 3,329 against 2,670 during the previous year.

The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

| District. | 1923. | 1924. |
|---|---|---|
| Quetta-Pishin | 2,088 | 2,616 |
| Sibi | 219 | 310 |
| Loralai | 135 | 166 |
| Zhob | 152 | 185 |
| Kalat | 52 | 25 |
| Chagai | 24 | 27 |
| TOTAL | 2,670 | 3,329 |

Eliminating 2,740 cases of Class VI, Petty Offences of Public Nuisance, the number of cognizable cases under Class I to V totalled 589 against 692 in the previous year.

The analysis below shows the result of the Police working during the year:—

| District. | CASES. | | | PERSONS. | | | PROPERTY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reported. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Arrested. | Convicted. | Percentage. | Stolen. | Recovered. | Percentage. |
| Quetta-Pishin | 2,786 | 2,369 | 80 | 2 837 | 2,490 | 88 | 57,329 | 14,031 | 24 |
| Sibi | 319 | 231 | 72 | 3[illegible] | 270 | 86 | 11,[illegible]3 | 1,743 | 15 |
| Zhob-Loralai | 302 | 820 | 91 | 579 | 536 | 93 | 5,284 | 2,241 | 42 |
| Kalat (Bolan) | 25 | 7 | 28 | 37 | 19 | 53 | 2936 | 619 | 21 |
| Chagai | 27 | 17 | 63 | 28 | 23 | 82 | 1,784 | 401 | 22 |
| Total 1924 | 3,519 | 2,953 | 84 | 3,774 | 3,328 | 88 | 78 346 | 19,118 | 24 |
| Total 1923 | 2,801 | 2,019 | 72 | 2,814 | 2,307 | 82 | 125 075 | 65,310 | 52 |

*Internal Economy—Health.*—The total number of admissions to hospital was 1,179 against 1,579 in the previous year, or a decrease of 400 which is due to the extended use of mosquito nets by the Zhob-Loralai Police.

*Resignations.*—The percentage of resignations during the year was 592 against 655 in 1923.

*Punishments.*—Eight men were punished judicially and 124 departmentally against 13 and 136 respectively during the previous year. The number of dismissals was 45 against 26 in 1923.

*Rewards.*—Rewards aggregating Rs. 1,254 were granted to 111 men of the force.

*Denominations.*—The percentage of Hindus including Sikhs and Muhammadans employed in the force during the year under report was 20 and 80 respectively.

*Education.*—Literate members constituted 15·77 per cent. of the force.

*Shortage of officers and men.*—There were three vacancies among head constables and 13 in the rank of constables at the close of the year.

*Conduct and discipline.*—General conduct and discipline was satisfactory.

Employment of Muhammadans.

The percentage of Muhammadans to Hindus in the ministerial appointments both English and Vernacular during the year 1924-25 as compared with last year was 66·66 against 66·97 in the lowest ranks, 43·75 against 40·34 in appointments on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, and 27·02 against 30·9 in appointments on pay exceeding Rs. 100.

Income-Tax.

| | Rs. A.P. |
|---|---|
| *Ordinary tax | 32,372-1-7 |
| Super tax | 659-15-0 |
| †Ordinary tax | 7,243-10-6 |
| Super tax | 659-15-0 |

Outstandings at the close of 1923-24 were Rs. 33,032-0-7,* of which Rs. 7,903-9-6† had to be reduced in consequence of revisions (Rs. 7,320-4-0), rectification of mistakes (Rs. 480-0-6) and irrecoverable items written off (Rs. 103-5-0).

The total number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income was 1,136 (officials 428 and others 708) against 1,119 of last year. In all 146 officials and 286 other persons were found liable to the tax.

‡Outstandings.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| | 33,032-0-7 |
| Reduced | 7,903-9-6 |
| Net arrears | 25,128-7-1 |

The total assessment during the year was Rs. 60,694-4-2, to which were added Rs. 25,128-7-1‡ on account of arrears and Rs. 3,036-6-0 on account of penalties imposed under section 46 (1) on defaulters of past years, making a total demand of Rs. 88,859-1-3, of this sum Rs. 8,055-7-0 were allowed for refunds, leaving a net demand of Rs. 80,803-10-3. The amount actually realised and credited into the Treasury during the year was Rs. 46,388-5-2 against Rs. 43,586-1-5 in the previous year. The recoverable balance on the 31st March 1925 was thus Rs. 34,415-6-1.

| | Rs. A.P. |
|---|---|
| Past years | 3,754-8-7 |
| Year under report | 30,660-13-6 |

The assessment per assessee was :—

| | Officials (exclusive of tax deducted at source). Rs. A. P. | Others. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1924-25 | 22 0 0 | 181 |
| 1923-24 | 14 8 0 | 216 |

The public of the province cannot be said to have become accustomed yet to this new direct tax and considerable difficulty is still experienced in securing compliance with the law on the subject. Notices issued under section 22 are too

frequently ignored so much so that out of 286 private cases 100 had to be dealt with under section 23 (*4*) while penalties under section 46 (*1*) were imposed in 53 cases and certificates under section 46 (*2*) issued to the Collectors of Districts in 46.

At the close of the year the cases of 33 officials and of 23 other persons remained undisposed of.

R. CHENEVIX TRENCH, Lt.-Col.,
*Revenue Commissioner*
*in Baluchistan.*

# APPENDICES TO PART I.

## A.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

## APPENDIX I.

### QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

1. The conduct of the local tribes has been on the whole satisfactory throughout the year.

2. On the 4th September 1924, Mr. Oughton, Manager, Chrome Company, Hindubagh, and his Assistant Mr. Green who were motoring from Hindubagh, were fired on by 2 Badmashes in the Surkhab Valley at mile 10 from Pishin, Mr. Green was wounded in the leg, Mr. Oughton receiving no injury. The culprit has been arrested and the case is *sub judice*.

3. A serious affray took place between the Sarangzais and Barezais at Chasma Tangi in the Hanna Valley on the 16th March 1925. Three Barezais and two Sarangzais were killed, while about a dozen were wounded on both sides. The dispute arose out of a money matter. It has been amicably settled by payment of the usual customary compensation. Heavy security has been taken to keep the peace. As a precautionary measure a large number of guns and swords were collected from the Hanna people to be kept in deposit until normal conditions prevail.

4. During the year a colony of undesirable characters headed by Ayub, Ghaibezai, and Amir, Kakozai, established itself at a place called Manattu some 20 miles South-West of Gulistan. With Manattu as their base, they committed raids into Afghanistan with the result that the Hakim of Boldak protested against their presence so close to the border. Upon this they were both told either to move inside British territory and settle near Gulistan or go across the border into Afghan territory. To this they agreed and actually brought their Kizhdis to Tsari but they have again gone back to the border. Amir is said to have settled his differences in Afghanistan and obtained permission to go back there, while Ayub's movements are uncertain. Ayub has committed no offences within our border but his past actions might lead to retaliatory raids by Afghan inhabitants on our own people. This condition is unsatisfactory and steps are being taken to end it.

5. There have been other occurrences which come under the category of what may be called petty intertribal differences incidental to any border district inhabited by only semi-civilised tribesmen

and in no case was the security of any portion of the district threatened.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

6. The following table compares the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1924, as compared with the year 1923:—

| | 1923. | 1924. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal | 729 | 622 |
| Civil | 305 | 643 |
| TOTAL | 1,034 | 1,265 |

819 persons were formally acquitted or discharged and 366 were convicted, 215 being sentenced to imprisonment, 22 to fine, 105 ordered to furnish security for good behaviour or to keep the peace and 14 were turned out of the district. The reason for the large number of persons technically acquitted or discharged, lay in the fact that, as during the previous year, in the majority of cases compromises were arrived at which necessitated an order of acquittal or discharge.

7. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 10,458-8 against Rs 11,930-5-4 in the preceding year. Realisations amounted to Rs. 4,826 and a sum of Rs. 659 was paid as compensation to the aggrieved parties.

*Jirga.*

8. The decisions of the jirgas have on the whole been satisfactory.

*Levies.*

9. The total number of levies at the close of the year was 460 and expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,88,445-3-10.

10. The working of the levies during the year under report has on the whole been satisfactory.

*Cantonment.*

11. The number of cognizable cases of all kinds that occurred during the year under report was 722 as against 725 during the previous year. Eliminating class VI (petty cases) the number of cases under the Indian Penal Code was 165 as against 161 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4 cases.

12. Throughout the year the Police have been under the charge of Mr. O'Connor, Superintendent of Police. Their conduct and discipline have been good.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*

13. The installation of a telephone line between Quetta and Pishin has been sanctioned and the work has been taken in hand by the Military Department. Its completion will prove very useful more especially in time of raids in the vicinity of Pishin.

*Miscellaneous.*

14. The late Lieutenant-Colonel F. McConaghey, C.I.E., Political Agent, Quetta, proceeded Home on four months' leave on the 9th December 1924 and died while at sea on Christmas Day. The sad news was received in Quetta with the deepest concern. His death was mourned by all classes of people and a memorial service was held at St. Mary's Church on the 3rd January 1925, which was attended by both Europeans and Indians. All offices and courts were closed on that day.

15. Five imported cases of plague occurred at Chaman in July 1924 all of which proved fatal. Another case occurred in January 1925. Timely steps were on each occasion taken to prevent the spread of the disease. An anti-rat campaign was started as a result of which about 3,000 rats were destroyed.

16. During the year under report the imports to Afghanistan through Chaman from overseas amounted to Rs. 34,16,580. This is about double the imports of the preceding year.

# APPENDIX II.

## SIBI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

*Marris and Bugtis.*—The conduct of both tribes with regard to Government has been good. In April, a somewhat serious clash occurred between the two tribes, the outcome of a murder by Bugtis of a Bugti in Marri Territory; the Marris contending that the murdered man was in sanctuary, the Bugtis, that as the man was an adulterer there was no sanctuary for him. Several reprisals were taken on each side and it was not until the Extra Assistant Commissioner visited Kahan and compelled the late Marri Nawab to exert himself in arresting the offenders, that peace was restored. The case was settled by Jirga in August 1924.

2. *Marris.*—Nawab Khair Bakhsh Khan, C.I.E., Tumandar of the Marris, died at Sibi on the 28th of January 1925.

3. On the death of the Nawab, Mehrulla Khan, his younger brother Doda Khan and all the Muqaddims proceeded to Kahan with the body for burial and mourning ceremonies. On completion of these, the Muqaddims, entirely on their own initiative performed the "Dastar Bandi" of Mir Mehrulla Khan.

4. Up to the end of the year under report Mir Mehrulla Khan has worked with energy and straight-forwardness and though he is somewhat head-strong, there is every hope that he will eventually make a good Sardar and improve the condition of his tribe.

5. There has been practically no rainfall in Marri country this Winter, with the result that the grazing is scarce and the Rabi in Khushkaba tracts has failed. Wind storms in February did a considerable amount of damage. The net result of which is that conditions may reach the parlous state they did in 1922 unless late rains save the situation.

6. *Bugtis.*—Except for the clash between the Marris and Bugtis above mentioned, the conduct of the tribe has been excellent. As usual a certain number of petty cases with the neighbouring Panjab tribes occurred, but none of them were of any gravity.

7. No rain fell in the Bugti territory last summer or during the winter, the result being a complete failure of the *Kharif* crop, extreme scarcity of grazing and an almost certain failure of the *Rabi* crop. The tribe are migrating to neighbouring districts and those that remain are dependent on the Nawab for existence. The Nawab's resources have a limit and it became necessary to assist him with a cash grant for relief works last December, an assistance that will almost certainly have to be repeated unless a most unexpected rain fall occurs in the spring of 1925.

8. The negotiations with the Oil Companies referred to in the last year's report have again been re-opened. The Nawab has conceded certain points which have made the re-opening of negotiations possible and it now looks as though the matter will be seriously taken up by the Oil Companies to the Nawab's advantage.

9. Nawab Mehrab Khan, C.S.I., C.B.E., has once again proved of invaluable assistance not only in the matter of controlling his own tribe; but in dealings with his neighbours amongst whom he has great influence.

*The administered area.*

10. No serious offences against Government occurred during the year. With reference to the murder of Captain Baker Jones, mentioned in the report of last year, the proposals to build a new post at Dilkuna and to keep a party of Police posted there, have been carried out, and if the fact that no offences of dacoity have occurred on the road is any criterion then these proposals may be said to have proved successful.

11. A good *Rabi* from Abi crops is anticipated; but Khushkaba must fail for want of Winter rains. Grazing is bad and rain very badly needed.

12. In Nasirabad Tahsil a serious case of dacoity with murder of a Leghari Baluch of the Kalat State, was committed during the year under report. Ten offenders were arrested and punished adequately for this offence under the Frontier Crimes Regulation. The crime had no Political significance.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

13. The following table contrasts the number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during 1924 with that of 1923:—

| | 1923. | 1924. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil | 605 | 616 |
| Criminal | 1,244 | 1,342 |
| Revenue | 34 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 1,883 | 1,992 |

In all 270 persons were punished for criminal offences against 287 in the previous year, while the number of persons called on to furnish security was 246 against 237. The value of the fines inflicted was Rs. 24,831-4-0 against Rs. 56,897-8-4 in the previous year. Realisation amounted to Rs. 13,744-12-2 of which Rs. 6,677-12-7 was paid to the parties as compensation and Rs. 7,066-15-7 credited into the Government Treasury.

# APPENDIX III.

## LORALAI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

1. The year has been one of peace and the conduct of the tribes has been satisfactory.

2. As regards crime the year was exceptionally quiet and very few raids and dacoities were committed. The following may, however, be noted:—

(*i*) In July a gang of five armed men appeared near Mande Tak (on the Loralai-Duki Road) and relieved certain Kakar travellers of cash and property valued at about Rs. 200. Certain Shaheja Marris were suspected but the offenders escaped.

(*ii*) During the first week of August a gang of four armed men appeared at the water mills at Dabar Kot and Yaru Shahr in the Duki Tahsil on two successive nights and robbed the owners of property valued at about Rs. 250. Three of the culprits were arrested and brought to justice.

(*iii*) Two carts were held up near Tirag between Maratangi and Zarra on the Fort Sandeman road in the last week of August and some property was looted.

(*iv*) During the second fortnight of January a gang of armed men appeared near the hills around Mekhtar and relieved certain Nasirs of property and cash valued at Rs. 1,000. One member of the gang, a Mardanzai of Zhob, was arrested with a part of the looted property and brought to justice. The others crossed the border.

(*v*) One Bakhtut Kibzai, a member of the gang of Chiraghai outlaw, was arrested.

3. A few bad internal murder cases occurred among Belkhels Lehrzais and Khetrans but all were eventually settled.

4. (*a*) No outstanding events of importance occurred within Loralai limits during the year under report but certain bad characters including Kalandar Fakirzai who took part in the Smallan raid and Ghulam Haider, son of Chiraghai outlaw, were captured and punished.

(*b*) Malik Torkhel Zarkun of Duki along with two or three members of his family absconded in connection with certain feuds in which he was involved. The gang killed a member of the opposition party and then crossed the border.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

5. The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and preceding year are compared below:—

| — | 1923. | 1924. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal | 1,002 | 878 |
| Civil | 219 | 388 |
| TOTAL | 1,221 | 1,266 |

6. The recoveries from the Marris of the Sibi District on account of compensation due for the rising of 1918 and from the Zhob tribes on account of compensation in connection with raids and outrages perpetrated during the year 1919 and 1920 were remitted *in toto* under the orders of the Government of India. Fines imposed in this district amounted to Rs. 46,197 in Political cases as against Rs. 90,412 in the previous year. Realizations amounted to Rs. 44,123 (this includes certain amounts from previous years), as against Rs. 27,279 in the previous year.

In the majority of cases compensation was made payable by instalments.

Of the sum recovered Rs. 39,585-0-6 was paid to parties concerned as compensation and the balance credited into Government Treasury as fines.

*Jirga.*

7. The findings of Jirgas were generally accepted and the work done by them was very good. The date of the Fort Munro Jirgas has been changed from the first week of August to the third week of September.

# APPENDIX IV.

## ZHOB DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

1. The attitude of the various tribes in the District remained all that could be desired and signs of returning peace are apparent. The people enjoyed immunity from aggression at the hands of the deserters from the District living across the border. The Sulemankhels living along the Afghan border and the Wazirs and Mahsuds on the Mandokhel and Shirani line, however, remained more or less active, but their depredations remained confined to the lifting of cattle and sheep. Only in a couple of cases was there loss of life.

2. Good harvest also contributed to the return of peace and prosperity in the District to a considerable extent.

3. The Minzai section of the Sulemankhels paid up the first and second instalments of the decrees awarded against them in respect of the Post War cases.

4. The scouts and the Levies behaved well, proved useful in the suppression of crime and contributed to the peace and tranquility of the District. Fakirzai Scouts distinguished themselves by killing a notorious outlaw named Masha Khan Kamalzai who was concerned in many serious raids.

5. Special attention was given to the prevention of raids by Sulemankhels and other transfrontier tribes in the Upper Zhob and to the protection of the graziers during their annual migration to Kakar Khurasan. Satisfactory arrangements were made to enable all the graziers to proceed up to Kakar Khurasan and thus once more to occupy their pasture lands which had been abondoned by them for the last few years. The graziers enjoyed complete immunity from molestation during their grazing season, and this had a good effect.

6. A number of Haripal and Shirani families returned to their homes after remaining across the border for many years.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

7. The number of Jirga cases decided during 1923 compares as follows with the figures for the preceding 12 months:—

| | 1923. | 1924. |
|---|---|---|
| Criminal | 629 | 692 |
| Civil | 608 | 704 |
| Revenue | 165 | 253 |
| TOTAL | 1,402 | 1,559 |

8. Punishment was awarded to 129 persons against 343 in 1923, 301 being called on to furnish security. The Political fines imposed aggregate Rs. 22,372 against Rs. 25,952-3 in 1923 all but Rs. 830 which is payable to Government represents compensation due from one party to another. The fines recovered total Rs. 11,493-3-1 of which Rs. 3,981 are for the year under report.

9. The District and Sub-Divisional Jirgas worked well and showed on the whole a proper sense of their responsibilities.

10. A Joint Zhob-Loralai Dera Ismail Khan Jirga met at Draban on the 20th March and disposed of many important cases.

11. No Wano-Zhob Jirga was held during the year, but at the instance of the Resident, Waziristan, six complainants from Zhob in recent cases against Wazirs and Mahsuds Wazirs were sent to Tank during December to place their cases before the Jirga which was held there on the occasion of distribution of allowances to the Wazirs and Mahsud headmen. No good has however resulted from this arrangement to Zhob and no compensation has so far been paid out to the claimants.

*Zhob Levy Corps.*

12. Owing chiefly to recruiting difficulties certain changes were ordered in the composition of the Corps, *viz.*:—

One Brahui Company
The Rind-Baluch Company
The Mixed Khattak-Bangash Company
} to be eliminated

and replaced by one Pishin Kakar, one Yusafzai and one Khalil Mohmands Company, making the new composition as follows:—

2 Companies Orakzais.
1 Company Afridis.
1 Company Yusafzais.
1 Company Khalil Mohmands.
1 Company Brahuis.
2 Companies Pishin Kakars.

To effect these changes the Bangashes and certain Khattaks were transferred to the South Waziristan Scouts from whom a similar number of Yusafzais were obtained. The remaining Rinds were transferred to the Baharain Levy Corps, and a few Brahuis to the Mekran Levy Corps.

13. The Corps was kept up to strength and good recruits enlisted.

14. There still remain 55 Brahuis (including 2 Indian Officers) and 12 Khattaks (including one Indian Officer) to be eliminated. Efforts are still being made to arrange their transfer elsewhere.

15. The strength of animals was increased during the year from:—

107 horses to 147 horses, and
169 camels to 193 camels.

16. New posts were built and occupied at:—

Ahmadi Dirgi.
Murgha Fakirzai, and
Sharan Jogezai.

17. In April 1924 Jamadar Iqbal Khan with a party of the Zhob Levy Corps from Sharan-Jogezai post pursued a strong gang of Sulemankhel raiders for seventy miles. He caught up the raiders when he had only one man of his party with him, and succeeded in killing eight of them.

18. On the 9th December 1924 a Zhob Levy Corps Patrol from Mir Ali Khel under Subedar Abdul Jabbar came in contact with a gang of about 50 Mahsud raiders near Girdao and pursued them up to the border. It is believed that one raider was killed. We suffered no casualties.

19. The health of the Corps has been good on the whole. There was the usual malaria in the Lower Zhob posts, and owing to lack of accommodation there were 10 cases of Pneumonia at Ahmadi-Dirgi of which 4 proved fatal.

20. Steps have been taken to increase the accommodation where necessary and for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to be permanently located in Lower Zhob where sickness is most prevalent.

21. The maintenance charges of the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 8,21,022.

*Posts and Telegraphs.*

22. A combined Post and Telegraph Office at Gwal-Hafizerzai was opened during the year.

*General Remarks.*

23. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General accompanied by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, paid a visit to Fort Sandeman during the middle of April and the Revenue Commissioner during November.

24. The Zhob Levy Corps continued the escorting of the monthly Punjab Convoys without incident.

25. The year opened with bright prospects and during the first half of the year under report the rainfall recorded at Fort Sandeman was nearly equal to the total rainfall of the previous year but the failure of rains during the latter half had a bad effect on the crops. The winds which blew in February also damaged the crops. This coupled with the general failure of rain all over the Province and over a large portion of India resulted in the rapid rise of prices to such an extent that the price of wheat at the close of the year had risen in Fort Sandeman from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8 per maund. But for the imposition of a surcharge on the export of wheat from Baluchistan the rise would have been still greater. The effect of this rise will be much more marked during the year 1925-26 if timely rains do not occur.

26. There were no epidemics and the general health of the people was good. The scarcity of fodder at the close of the year caused by the drought has rendered the condition of live-stock rather precarious.

27. A detailed Engineering and Traffic Survey of a line of Railway on 2′-6″ gauge from Hindubagh to Fort Sandeman, a distance of about 132 miles, sanctioned by the Railway Board was undertaken and completed by the Agency of the North Western Railway during the year under report. This survey has cost Rs. 1,31,500 odd which was borne by the Army and Foreign and Political Departments in the proportion of 3 and 2.

# APPENDIX V.

Bolan Sub-Division including the portion of the Quetta-Nushki Railway which lies in the Kalat Agency.

*District Levies.*

1. The number of the Levies employed at the close of the year was 123.

They performed their duties satisfactorily.

The total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 49,725 against Rs. 49,733 in the preceding year.

*Railway Accidents.*

2. There were 7 railway accidents on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway Line during the year in which 2 men were killed and 5 injured.

*Attitude of the tribes.*

3. The attitude of the tribes was good.

# APPENDIX VI.

## CHAGAI DISTRICT.

*General attitude and conduct of tribes.*

1. The Jamaldinis, Badinis and Mengals still continue to be on unfriendly terms with each other. Their attitude, however, towards Government has been quite satisfactory.

2. The Sinjerani Sardar exercises a good deal of influence over his tribe and his attitude and conduct towards Government has always been good.

*Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*

3. The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 44 (Civil 15, Revenue 14 and Criminal 15) as against 75 for the year 1923.

4. Fines inflicted during 1924 amounted to Rs. 9,250, out of which a sum of Rs. 337-8 was recovered and paid out to the parties on account of compensation.

*Levies.*

5. The tribal responsibility scheme which was introduced about five years back has continued to work satisfactorily throughout the year.

6. The Mekran Levy Corps took over the Sohtagan thana from 1st June 1924 and established posts at Nok-Kundi, Saindak, Kacha and Robat for the protection of the frontier. They were also concerned with the protection of the Railway Line from Mirjawa to Yakmach, the military having been withdrawn in March 1924.

*General Remarks.*

7. Trains continued to run twice a week from Ahmedawal to Duzdap and *vice versâ* and there has been no change in the enhanced rates of railway fare and freight.

## B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

## APPENDIX VII.

### KALAT STATE.

*General and Political.*

1. The State enjoyed a peaceful year and the people were not affected by the influence of any agitation from outside the State.

2. Outlaws from across the border committed some dacoities in the limits of Mastung-Niabat. To stop these occurrences the Shahwani, Lahri, Muhammadshahi, Sarpara and Langav Sardars supplied tribal parties at their own expense. These men were equipped with arms and posted at different places along the border. This had the desired effect. A levy post was also established at Sheikhwasil on 29th September 1924.

3. The internal condition of Mekran remained on the whole satisfactory. The transborder raiders, however, committed some thefts and robberies.

*Administration of land and water.*

4. The year was more favourable in respect of crops. The assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 6,92,124-5-11 against Rs. 4,57,234-7-4 of last year resulting in an increase of Rs. 2,34,889-14-7.

5. During the year 1,275 cases criminal, civil, revenue and miscellaneous were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam, while the Niabat Courts (excluding Mekran) disposed of 215 civil cases of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,879-8-0. In Mekran 1,659 cases of all descriptions were decided.

6. The number of prisoners confined in the Jail at Mastung and in the various lockups at the end of the year was 70 and 153 respectively. In Mekran the number was only 9.

Military Forces.

7. The State irregular troops consisted of 262 men against 251 men in the last year. For the general administration of the country the State maintains a Levy Force the strength of which at the close of the year was 674 men. A portion of this force is armed with Martini-Henry rifles.

Weather and Crops.

8. The year under report in respect of cultivation was an average one. Prices continued to rule high. Efforts were made to keep prices down by prohibiting the export of all grains.

Irrigation.

9. The Lehri-Khanwah Scheme was continued. It cost the State Rs. 7,597-14-11 during the year.

Trade.

10. Imports and exports between Karachi and Pasni amounted to Rs. 5,37,407 and Rs. 3,32,569 against Rs. 4,72,515 and Rs. 3,37,875 respectively in 1923-24. Imports to and exports from Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 65,279 and Rs. 51,371 respectively as compared with Rs. 44,214 and 38,106 of the last year.

11. A new road was constructed between Bhag and Dhadar in Kachhi during the year. The existing roads in Sarawan, Jhalawan, Kachhi and Mekran were kept in repair.

12. A new landing ground for aeroplanes measuring 400 square yards like the one at Surab was made at Wadh in Jhalawan.

13. The income of the State during the year under report from all sources subsidies and quit rents amounted to Rs. 14,92,256-14-7 and the total expenditure to Rs. 11,89,767-15-4 against Rs. 12,19,292-8-3 and Rs. 11,69,209-1-3 respectively for the preceding year. In other words, there was a net saving of Rs. 3,02,488-15-3 after defraying expenditure. It is satisfactory to record that the Mekran Revenue fund which had a saving of Rs. 985-15-4 only last year and which showed large deficit against income during the previous few years had a net saving of Rs. 23,056-14-3 this year. This saving is the result of a careful watch over the income and economy in the expenditure of the fund.

14. The credit balance of the State amounted to Rs. 14,46,520-3-2 at the close of the year against Rs. 11,44,031-3-11 in the preceding year.

Hospitals.

15. During the year under report a new hospital was established at Lahri in Kachhi. There are now six dispensaries in the State as under:—

1. Mastung in Sarawan.
2. Khozdar in Jhalawan.
3. Bhag
4. Gandawa } in Kachhi.
5. Lahri
6. Turbat in Mekran.

The number of patients treated during the year was 61,981.

Education.

16. The State maintains a middle school at Mastung and 9 primary schools for boys.

The total number of students on the rolls was 484.

State Stud.

17. Six horses of the State Stud were exhibited in the Imperial Horse Show held at Delhi in February 1925. One of them "Shams" by name won the first prize in class 19 "Country Bred Horses and Ponies bred in any Indian State."

Miscellaneous.

18. His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, suffered from headache, indigestion and inflammation of the stomach in June 1924 which resulted in the weakening of his eyesight.

*Mekran Levy Corps.*

19. In fulfilment of the scheme for the Mekran Levy Corps to take over the responsibility for the whole Perso-Baluch border from the sea to Koh-i-Malik-Siah, as well as for the Nushki Extension Railway between Mirjawa and Dalbandin, a temporary increase to the strength of the Levy Corps of 4 Indian Officers and 196 other ranks was sanctioned by the Government of India on 20th May 1924. This increase provided material for the garrisoning of posts on the additional length of border from Grawag to Koh-i-Malik-Siah, and on the section of Railway.

20. The increased numbers were produced by raising a new platoon of Sanjaranis, incorporating certain number of Chagai Levies in the Mekran Levy Corps, and raising a platoon of Mekrani Baluchis to replace, in the southern sector, the Zagar Mengal platoon, which was sent to the northern sector.

21. The posts on the railway were taken over on 1st July 1924 from regular troops (which were withdrawn to Dalbandin) and the frontier posts were taken over on various dates between May and July.

22. The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps at the close of the year was 15 Indian Officers and 579 other ranks.

23. At the beginning of the year there were detachments of the Mekran Levy Corps at the following outposts, with headquarters at Panjgur:—

Grawag.
Gar.
Sar Parom.
Turbat.
Mand.
Suntsar.
Ispikan.
Tump.
Isai Kalat.

In August the small detachments at Ispikan, Isai and Tump were replaced by local Tribal Reserves. The rest remained unchanged.

24. Subsequent to the extension of the sphere of responsibility a platoon was sent from Mekran, in May, to take over Kacha from Chagai Levies and in July the following places on the Railway

formerly occupied by regular trooops were garrisoned by new detachments of the Mekran Levy Corps:—

Nok Kundi.
Ware Chah
Yakmach.
Gat.

For the same reason, in July, the detachments formerly under Chagai jurisdiction, at Robat, Saindak and Sohtgan came under Mekran Levy Corps administration.

Upkeep.

25. The total cost of maintaining the Corps during the year amounted to Rs. 4,21,373 against Rs. 3,34,136 in the previous year.

Hea'th.

26. There was a slight epidemic of measles at Panjgur in June, five men being affected by the disease.

During the hot weather, which was severe, the garrison at Mand was almost universally afflicted with severe boils, men in Kech also suffering to a lesser degree from this complaint.

Malaria was prevalent as usual; but with these exceptions the health of the personnel of the Corps particularly in the Northern Sector and despite a severe winter was good.

General.

27. Though the increased strength and area of responsibility of the Mekran Levy Corps has of necessity presented difficulties of training and administration, the scheme has, on the whole, worked well.

28. The discipline of the Corps in general has been very good.

# APPENDIX VIII.

## TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

1. The health of His Highness the Khan has been the cause of much anxiety during the year. The disease from which he has suffered since June has not been properly diagnosed, but it has resulted in practical loss of his eyesight.

2. At the close of the year the Government of India sanctioned the investure of Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan with full powers as Jam of Labela subject to the same conditions as had been imposed on the accession of his father. Two further conditions were added, *viz.*, (1) the State budget should be submitted to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General for sanction, and (2) the State accounts should be audited by the Kalat-Lasbela Audit Office.

3. The Kalat State Council met at Kalat on the 26th August 1924 and again held its meetings at Sibi on the occasion of the Shahi Jirgas of February 1925. The results were satisfactory.

4. The Kalat Jirgas continued to give satisfaction inasmuch as only three cases were sent up for the Shahi Jirga this year, of which two were subsequently withdrawn.

5. The Raisani Sardar was the President of the Kalat Jirgas till the Sibi session of January-February 1925. Owing to the jealousy of the Shahwani Sardar aroused by the position of the Raisani Sardar, and the subsequent strained relations between the two leading chiefs of Sarawan, it was thought necessary to revert to the old system of an official presiding at these councils of elders and Khan Bahadur Arbab Karam Khan, Kansi, Naib-Wazir-i-Azam, was selected for the position.

### *Sarawan.*

6. Khan Bahadur Mir Yusaf Khan, Kurd, who rendered very faithful service to Government from the time of Sir Robert Sandeman died on the 8th April and Syed Chiragh Shah of Dhadar died on the 20th December 1924. He was the oldest of the Kalat Syeds and headed the Sarawan line in Durbars and Jirgas.

7. Nawab Assadullah Khan on being allowed to reside in Kanak naturally took steps towards obtaining the Sardari rights which was the real essence of the Raisani-Rustamzai quarrel. He never laid claim to them specifically, and never mentioned his aspirations to the Political Agent, but began to exercise Sardari rights in a petty way. This culminated in August 1924 in his removing a "Sung" post newly established by the State in the Kanak illaqa. Both sides, the State as represented by the Wazir-i-Azam, and the Raisani Sardar were invited to argue their case before the Political Agent, but the matter was not brought to issue.

8. Mirs Purdil Khan and Timur Shah, Gichkis, and brothers-in-law of Dost Muhammad of Bampur, who were prisoners in the Tump raid case, escaped on the 14th August 1924 from the Mastung Jail. They managed to enter Persian territory and reach Bampur *viâ* Sarrlat, Garmsel and along the Helmand.

9. The conduct of Mir Shahnawaz Khan, eldest son of the Sarpara Sardar and Levy Resaldar at Kirdgap, was not found satisfactory. He was brought to Mastung in June 1924.

10. Besides ordinary cattle lifting there were five serious cases of raids from across the Afghan border:—

(*i*) *29th June 1924.*—Four camels laden with piece-goods were raided from near Johan. One of the Bungalzai Sarwans was shot dead, and the other was wounded and kidnapped, but released afterwards. The booty was reported to have been taken to Samand Khan Barechi's illaqa.

(*ii*) *29th August 1924.*—A Muhammadshahi woman of Kaftari in Kirdagap while on her way to Mangochar was kidnapped along with the boy driver. She was raped and released next morning as also the driver. The camel was taken away.

Mansur was reported to be giving shelter to the raiders, who consisted chiefly of Mashwani outlaws from Shorarud. Some of the gang were further reported having taken part in the raid of 29th June 1924.

(*iii*) *24th-25th September 1924 (Night).*—Three different parties of travellers and Sarwans were waylaid by a dozen badmashes believed to be led by Mir Hazar, Sasoli and Jalal Achakzai, on the Quetta-Mastung Road. The raiders succeeded in carrying away one riding camel and 8 loading camels, two of which carried wheat and country soap.

(*iv*) *6th-7th October 1924 (Night).*—The village shop-keeper of Kandao, near Mastung Road Railway Station, was looted.

(*v*) *31st December 1924-1st January 1925 (Night).*—The Railway ganghut No. 13 between Kirdagap and Galangur was raided by 12 men and several telegraph wires were cut.

11. It was believed that the raiding of the ganghut was the work of Pirkanis, assisted by other outlaws at the instigation of their headman Murid Khan, who was aggrieved at the treatment he had received in a theft case in the Quetta District. Orders were therefore issued to *barampta* all Pirkanis found in the Kalat State in Sarawan and Kachhi. A dozen men were accordingly put in custody and Murid Khan was invited to come in and lay his grievances before the Political Agent. He denied the charge of raiding and was still making conditions for his coming in when the year closed.

12. In order to combat these raids from across the Shorawak border the Kalat State established a new levy post at Sheikhwasil, and the Shahwani, Muhammadshahi Lahri, Sarpara and Langav Sardars furnished contingents of tribal men to watch the various passes and patrol the various routes.

*Kachhi.*

13. There has not been any marked improvement in the health of the minor Dombki Sardar. His mother, Mai Shah Bibi in the beginning of the year under report, once more tried to overthrow the arrangements made for the management of the Dombki tribal affairs and the minor's estate by taking the boy out of Lahri to Multan, etc., and later by making a split in the five members of the standing committee of the Dombki Motabirs.

At the close of the year she, however, showed some sense and the minor Sardar was able to take with him to Lahri his step-mother, Mai Hur Bibi, daughter of Mir Miro Khan Dombki, on 16th March 1925.

14. Nawab Qaisar Khan, Magassi, remained outside Baluchistan throughout the year under report, but managed by intrigue to keep the tribe in a state of strife. At times Mir Gul Muhammad, who was acting for his father, was unable to control the mischief thus caused. Owing to the Nawab's appeal that he was not present at the Jirga of February 1924 which gave an opinion against him, sanction was, at the close of the year, accorded to his case being retried by a Jirga of Sardars.

15. Drinking in Jhal has decreased as the result of two out of three stills having been closed by Mir Gul Muhammad in April 1924.

*Jhalawan.*

16. The conduct of the Zarakzai Sardar has been the cause of some anxiety. He failed to collect compensation in several cases especially in the Sannari murder case which, if not settled, was likely to lead to fighting with the Mengals. His conduct generally shows signs of incipient insanity.

17. Mengal affairs also gave rise to some auxiety particularly during the first nine months of the year. Although an appointment was found for Khan Sahib Mir Karam Khan elsewhere and the young Sardar Rasul Bakhsh was given a clear field to take charge of the tribe and work through the Takris he was not able to get on with the most important of them. He attributed his difficulties to the intrigues of his grand father, Mir Wali Muhammad, and no doubt there is some truth in this, but as he preferred the easy life of Lasbela to the strenuous life in Wadh, the difficulties were largely of his own making. In the autumn he tried to avoid going on tour with the Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, and was therefore ordered to return immediately to Mengalistan and not to leave his tribal limits without leave. During the Sibi Jirgas of 1925, he patched up a truce with his uncle Khan Sahib Karam Khan. He has been betrothed to a daughter of Khan Sahib Sardar Rustam Khan Muhammad Hassani.

18. The Political Agent and the Assistant Political Agent met the Mirhaji Mengals and Gurgnaris responsible for the payment of the compensation for the murders of 1919, at Saruna during

December 1924. Both Gurgnaris and Mirhajis were in a reasonable frame of mind. They attended the Sibi Darbar in February 1925, brought an instalment of compensation and seemed determined to make proper arrangements for the payment of the rest.

19. The Musiani, the Haruni and the Jattak Sardars and the Sasoli Sarbarah-Rasul Bakhsh, had to be taken to task on different occasions for their oppression of their tribes and otherwise unsatisfactory conduct.

20. The settlement in the Malkhor Karez dispute between the Khidranis and the Kalandranis (*vide* paragraph 15 of last year's report) was not accepted by a powerful section of the Khidranis. It was the cause of much tension and threatened to have serious consequences. The Assistant Political Agent was, however, able to bring the recalcitrant Khidranis to their senses in Jhalawan-levy tracts tour of November-December 1924, and the case is now pending final decision on the occasion of the next Khozdar Jirgas.

21. Sardar Jamsher Khan, Daya, was succeeded by his son Mir Khair Muhammad, who was formally recognised as the Sardar of the Dayas by his superior chief the Zarakzai Sardar. Mir Ahmad Khan, Sardar of the Lotanis, a section of the Zehris, was murdered on the 12th June 1924, as a result of a family dispute. The culprits were discovered and brought to justice.

*Lasbela and Levy tracts.*

22. Miran Jamali, a petty badmash from Lasbela (Levy Tracts), rose to prominence during the year as a bold dacoit in Sind. The cause is to be found in the state of the Jamalis. This tribe is split up into several sections, and is spread over Sind, Lasbela, Jhalawan, Sibi and the Punjab. The motabirs of the section to which Miran belongs are unsatisfactory characters, and one of them has settled in Sind. Miran was once a Levy sowar in the Saruna Thana, but was dismissed as a bad character. After his dismissal he went to live in the Larkana District where he consorted with bad characters and disaffected persons in Sind. He visited Levy Tracts only occasionally. The dacoities committed by Miran were in no sense raids: they were committed from Sind and in Sind, but by retiring into Lasbela (Levy Tracts) on each occasion he made the Lasbela tribes responsible for his capture. A Jirga held at Saruna in December 1924 recommended that a fine of Rs. 20,000 should be imposed on the tribes whose territorial responsibility was involved. They being incapable of paying the sum it was decided that instead of a cash payment they should provide labour for a road. The State was also in fault and the Jam was, therefore, informed that he must assist in making the road by the provision of material and skilled labour where necessary. Miran was still in hiding, it was believed in Sind, when the year closed. Three of his gang Imam Bakhsh Lova, Allahdina, Jamali, Shido, Chhutta, suspected to have been implicated in the Jhangar dacoity,

were arrested and sent to the District Magistrate, Larkana, on the 13th October 1924.

*Kharan.*

23. The attitude of the Kharan Sardar continues to be somewhat unsatisfactory. His treatment of his Nausherwani relatives has not improved, and he has further involved himself with Mir Abdul Karim, Gichki, his father-in-law. He has raised claims to the post of Sohtagan, and continues to maintain correspondence with Dost Muhammad of Bampur.

24. The enumeration of date trees in Khudabadan, his jagir in Panjgur, aroused discontent. In this case, however, the Sardar was not to blame, but the discontent among the Khudabadanis was not yet allayed when the year closed.

25. The Persian officials on the Sarhad were not able to persuade or produce Izzat, etc., Damanis, who raided Kharan territory in September 1923, to ask the Kharan Chief's forgiveness (*vide* paragraph 22 of last year's report). The Chief therefore claimed compensation for killed and wounded and 'Miyar' for tresspassing his territory.

*Mekran.*

26. Owing to the powerful position to which Sardar Bahadur Mehrab Khan had attained, Sardar Bai Khan had a very difficult task in establishing himself. He has been making genuine efforts and has consequently drawn down on his head intrigues which had made some progress by October 1924 when resistance was offered to the Sardar's men who were collecting camels for the Assistant Political Agent's Camp. The offenders were properly dealt with by the Assistant Political Agent on the recommendations of a jirga and there has been no trouble since.

27. The dispute for the Kolwa succession between Mirs Nausherwan Khan and Mirza Khan Nausherwanis came into prominence again during the year. Hostilities resulted in the death of one man.

The protagonists were called in to Panjgur, their arms confiscated; and the Assistant Political Agent subsequently visited Kolwa and had their fortifications destroyed.

At the request of both parties the dispute was referred to the arbitration of Sardar Bai Khan whose decision has been approved by the Political Agent. By this decision the disputed property was disposed of satisfactorily and it was explained that the disputants were fighting for a Sardari that did not exist.

The two parties were severely fined for their lawless behaviour.

28. The administration of Mekran has shown marked improvement during the year ending 31st March 1925. A recurring annual deficit was returned into a profit of about Rs. 1,000 in 1923-24, the first year of direct administration by the Wazir-i-Azam, while this

year the surplus income after meeting necessary expenditure amounted to Rs. 23,000.

A long overdue reform of enumerating the date trees for revenue purposes was carried out fairly this year.

29. At first owing to the exactions of Dost Muhammad's tax-collectors and later as a result of hostilities between Din Muhammad Dashtiyari and Mir Ahmed of Bahu Kalat, a large number of families from Persian territory including Mir Ahmed himself, took refuge in British Mekran. Many had to be refused asylum owing to the food situation and those that remained were sent to the interior of the country well away from the border. The refugees include Mir Rahimdil Askani who had a family feud over the border and took asylum in July 1924 accompanied by some 23 families.

*Transborder.*

30. Apart from ordinary cattle lifting by individual robbers which resulted in loss of about 35 head of camels and cattle, Mekran has been immune from raids from across the Persian border till the last week of the year. Besides the good moral of the Mekran Levy Corps and of the tribal levies, this may be attributed in the first instance to Dost Muhammad's pre-occupation over the collection of revenue as the Governor of a Persian Province, and secondly to his anxiety to obtain British sympathy with his aspirations to ousting Persian authority. There was, however, a slight miscarriage in Dost Muhammad's scheme to secure our neutrality. A messenger arrived ostensibly from him just after the close of the year (18th April 1925) with a verbal message asking for assistance of neutrality, but unfortunately he brought a letter dated, 31st December 1924—since when many friendly letters had been received of the most offensive nature. The letter was addressed to the Kaisar-i-Hind and consisted of a tirade against our frontier officers. The letter was obviously composed in British Baluchistan and it is possible that it was never seen by Dost Muhammad as it did not bear his seal and the signature was unlike his.

31. Among the individual robbers, Pasand who was implicated in the Tump raid of October 1921 and escaped from the Turbat jail, was killed in March 1925 by a Mekran Levy Corps party. He had been responsible for looting about 15 cattle during the year and for cutting the telegraph wire between Turbat and Mand in January 1925.

32. There were three small camel lifting expeditions by Damanis in September and October 1924, two of which penetrated to the Nushki Extension Railway in the Chagai District. In the third a Kharan subject was looted near Sohtagan. In two cases the camels were restored by raiders and in the third they were recovered by a Mekran Levy Corps party.

33. The corruption and incompetence of the Persian officials brought the Sarhad tribes almost to the limit of their patience.

during the year. The customs and feeling were not respected, their allowances were kept in arrears for months and they were oppressed in various other ways. When as a protest some of the Gamshadzais deserted, men of the tribes were all dismissed from service. Several overtures were consequently made by the Damnis to ascertain if we would help the Persians should they rise against them. They at last resorted to raiding into British Mekran and within a fortnight from 27th March three raids were committed. The third of these committed on the 12th April after the close of the year under report, was on a large scale.

*Communications.*

34. The Political Agent and Assistant Political Agent, Kalat, inspected the Wadh Bela fair weather road in June 1924. They did some 25 miles from Wadh by motor car on 24th and rode for 12 miles to Bara Lak Pass on the 25th. Of this 12 miles, some 5 will have to be realigned for which skilled labour is necessary, as it is for the steep descent of the Bara Lak Pass. When this section has been completed connection will be established between Quetta and Karachi.

The alternative route from Khozdar to Karachi was in the course of construction during the year.

35. A fair weather road from Grawag to Sohtagan *viâ* the Buz Gunj Khandag and Tak-i-Zaruti was completed in the beginning of the year, Grawag being already linked with Panjgur. The greater part of this road has not yet been traversed by motors, but a motor has been taken over the Buz Gunj Khandag, near Grawing, in order to demonstrate the Khandag's passability. This Khandag which on account of its very severe gradient is, at present only just passable for a light laden motor in first rate order, is the only serious obstacle except for sand, which latter will have to be frequently cleared.

A road was constructed in January from the Parom Kap to the outpost at Sar Parom, about 12 miles beyond the terminus, at Diz Parom, of the existing road

# APPENDIX IX.

## LAS BELA STATE.

1. The Jam Sahib, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, generally kept good health and continued to receive training in the administration of the State.

2. The Political charge of the State was held by Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Keyes, C.M.G., C.I.E.,

3. The post of Wazir was held by Agha Mir Ahmed Shah throughout the year.

*Administration of Land.*

4. Land taxation remained the same. The total revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 89,778 and it was realised in full.

*Legislation and Protection.*

Criminal Justice.

5. The number of criminal cases was 402 (including 27 from previous year). Of these 375 were disposed of leaving 27 pending at the close of the year.

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 6,583 while a sum of Rs. 5,069-14 was outstanding from previous years. Of the total, Rs. 6,053-2-6 were realized Rs. 441-11-5 were remitted or converted into extra imprisonment leaving Rs. 5,158-0-1 recoverable at the end of the year.

Civil Justice.

6. The following Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and execution cases were disposed of during the year:—

| | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil | 385 | 749 |
| Revenue | 338 | 284 |
| Miscellaneous | 105 | 62 |
| Execution | 161 | 156 |

Military Forces.

7. The State Lassi (local) Fauj consisted of 58 men and the Military Police of 60 against 58 and 61 in the previous year.

Village Watchmen.

8. The State Levies who were entrusted with the duties of the Police as well as other miscellaneous work connected with the revenue and judicial administration of the State, also performed the duties of village watchmen. Their number was the same as last year, *viz.*, 112.

Armament.

9. There are three serviceable muzzle loading cannons, 70 Maskati rifles of Martini Henry pattern and 50 Martini Henry rifles in the State.

*Production and Distribution.*

Weather and Crops.

10. The condition of people and cattle was no better than last year. The rains in July last brought floods in the Purali river and the Jezan Band allowing extensive cultivation. Unfortunately however crops were severely damaged and the outturn was not what was expected. The situation was saved to some extent by a rise in prices. Emigration continued.

Irrigation.

11. To improve irrigation a Band called the Jezan Band about 25 miles below Bela was started in the Purali river. It took seven months to complete after some breaches. Vast areas of fallow lands were irrigated and with all the damage to crops it realised a revenue of Rs. 20,000. It has proved a great boon to the Zamindars. As three more channels have been dug out of it, it is hoped there will be more irrigation.

Trade and Manufacture.

12. Export chiefly consists of dried fish, mustard seed, hides, coriander seed, mung, til seed, woollen sacks, saddle bags, gum and gugal. Wool and ghee are chiefly brought in from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are rice, cloth, sugar, tobacco, wheat, barley, dates, dwarf palm leaves and ropes.

Trade progressed during the year under report especially the dried fish industry. The duty on imports and exports amounted to Rs. 1,61,961 against Rs. 1,52,175 last year.

Communications.

13. A fair weather motor road was constructed from Hab Nadi upto Kotira.

The existing road between Bela and Karachi was maintained under proper repairs so far as the State portion is concerned.

*Revenue and Finance.*

14. The income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,41,850 against Rs. 3,12,093 during the preceding year while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 3-13,870 against Rs. 3,39,525 in 1923-24.

Owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions and depression in trade, the State has not been able to recover its financial stability. The credit balance of the State rose from Rs. 3,29,322 to Rs. 3,57,301 at the end of the year under report.

*Vital Statistics.*

15. There are three free dispensaries in the State at Bela, Sonmiani and Uthal.

There was no case of plague in the State but 300 people died of pneumonia, Influenza and small-pox.

Three hundred and forty three operations were performed and 4,662 persons were vaccinated during the year.

The number of patients treated was 23,297.

*Education.*

16. The State maintains three upper primary schools at Bela, Uthal and Ormara. The number of boys on the roll was 118 against 159. The decrease is due to emigration and failure of crops.

There is another school at Ormara for the Khoja community. It had 40 boys and 20 girls on the roll when the year closed.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

# APPENDIX I.

## Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1924-25 with those of the preceding year:—

| Particulars. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. | Difference +Increase —Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *I.—Gross Demand.* | | | |
| (*a*) Arrears for previous year | 1,84,313 | 28,483 | —1,55,830 |
| (*b*) Current year's demand | 9,78,993 | 11,08,004 | +1,29,011 |
| TOTAL | 11,63,306 | 11,36,487 | —26,819 |
| *II.—Collections.* | | | |
| (*a*) Arrears of previous year | 1,45,892 | 19,646 | —1,26,246 |
| (*b*) Current year's collections | 8,24,983 | 9,12,486 | +87,503 |
| TOTAL | 9,70,875 | 9,32,132 | —38,743 |
| *III.—Amounts not recovered* | | | |
| (*a*) Remissions | 90,190 | 1,21,995 | +31,805 |
| (*b*) Malikana | 35,215 | 39,042 | +3,827 |
| (*c*) Suspensions | 23,285 | 3,672 | —19,613 |
| (*d*) Grain allowances | 38,543 | 36,344 | —2,199 |
| (*e*) Arrears | 5,198 | 3,302 | —1,896 |
| (*f*) Miscellaneous | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1,92,431 | 2,04,355 | —11,924 |

## APPENDIX II.

An analysis by districts of the figures shown in Appendix I gives the result exhibited in the subjoined table as compared with the figures for 1923-24. Increase ( + ) decrease ( − ).

| Districts. | Demand. | Collections. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | −2,353 | +1,288 |
| Sibi | −19,193 | −87,480 |
| Loralai | −43,643 | +994 |
| Zhob | +1,900 | +4,681 |
| Chagai | +34,013 | +39,317 |
| Kalat | +2,457 | +2,457 |
| TOTAL | −26,819 | −38,743 |

## APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during 1924-25 :—

| District. | Amount. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Remitted. | Suspended. | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Quetta-Pishin | 526 | ... | |
| Sibi | 1,05,395 | 2,023 | |
| Loralai | 7,960 | 1,649 | |
| Zhob | 928 | ... | |
| Chagai | 7,186 | ... | |
| Bolan (Kalat) | .. | ... | |
| TOTAL | 1,21,995 | 3,672 | |

# APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold in :—

| Tahsil. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|
| Quetta | Rs. 4 and Rs. 4-1 per maund. | Rs. 3-8 to Rs 4-10-6 per maund. |
| Pishin | Rs 3-5-4 to Rs. 4-3-3 per maund. | Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-11-3 per maund. |
| Bori | Rs. 3 per maund. | Rs. 2-9 per maund. |
| Barkkan | Rs. 3-1 per maund. | Rs. 2-6-6 per maund. |
| Duki | Rs. 3 2 per maund. | Rs. 2-7-6 per maund. |
| Sinjawi | Rs. 3-13 per maund. | Rs. 3-6 per maund. |
| Musakhel | Rs. 3-1 per maund. | Rs. 2-14 per maund. |
| Fort Sandeman | Rs. 4 per maund | Rs. 3 per maund. |
| Killa Saifulla | Rs. 3 per maund | Rs. 2-8 per maund. |
| Hindu Bagh | Rs. 3-12 per maund | Rs. 3-6 per maund. |
| Sibi | Rs. 2-4, 3-4 and 3-7 per maund. | Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 3-10-9 per maund. |
| Shahrig | Rs. 2-10-6 per maund | Rs. 2-12 per maund. |
| Kohlu | Rs. 3 per maund | Rs. 2-8-3 per maund. |
| Nushki | Rs. 3-7 per maund | Rs. 3-15-6 per maund. |
| Dalbandin | Rs. 4 per maund | Rs. 3 per maund. |
| Bolan | Rs. 3-13 per maund. | Rs. 3-12-6 per maund. |

# APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling :—

| Station. | April 1924. (per rupee). | March 1925. (per rupee). |
|---|---|---|
| | Srs. Ch. | Srs. Ch. |
| *Wheat.* | | |
| Quetta | 8 1 | 5 15 |
| Loralai | 11 8 | 7 12 |
| Fort Sandeman | 8 0 | 6 13 |
| Nushki | 12 4 | 9 0 |
| Mach (Bolan) | 10 0 | 6 4 |
| *Millet.* | | |
| Sibi | 16 0 | 9 0 |

# APPENDIX VI.

## Rainfall.

| Station. | Average for 10 years from 1911-12 to 1920-21. | 1922-23. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quetta . . . | 8·25 | 6·62 | 7·38 | 9·82 |
| Sibi . . . . . | 5·47 | 4·63 | 9·59 | 3·30 |
| Harnai . . . . | 11·68 | 19·20 | 15·09 | 12·10 |
| Loralai . . . . | 9·80 | 6·92 | 12·40 | 9·10 |
| Fort Sandeman . . . | 10·18 | 10·53 | 12·67 | 14·59 |
| Nushki . . . . | 6·10 | 2·80 | 4·21 | 6·96 |
| Mach (Bo'an) . . . | 8·66 | 7·00 | 8·16 | 14·12 |

# APPENDIX VII.

*The total advances actually made amounted to Rs. 90,825 as compared with Rs. 90,380 in the previous year.*

| | Land Improvement Loans Act. | | Agriculturists Loans Act. | | Total. | | Difference +Increase —Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin . | 30,100 | 29,200 | 1,900 | 1,050 | 32,000 | 30,250 | —1,750 |
| Sibi . . . | 7,750 | 13,800 | 13,850 | 8,360 | 21,600 | 22,240 | +640 |
| Loralai . . | 2,400 | 1,650 | 13,600 | 9,350 | 16,000 | 11,000 | —5,000 |
| Zhob . . | 3,120 | 4,470 | 14,830 | 15,180 | 17,950 | 19,650 | +1,700 |
| Chagai . . | 250 | 750 | 1,680 | 6,250 | 1,930 | 7,000 | +5,070 |
| Kalat . . | 300 | .. | 600 | 685 | 900 | 685 | —215 |
| Total . | 43,920 | 49,950 | 46,460 | 40,875 | 90,380 | 90,825 | .. |

# APPENDIX VIII.

## Schools and scholars as they stood on 31st March 1925.

| Description. | 1923-24. | | 1924-25. | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | Number of Schools. | Number of Scholars. | |
| *For boys.* | | | | | |
| Normal School | 1 | 9 | 1 | 8 | |
| Secondary Schools | 8 | 2,267 | 9 | 2,467 | |
| Public Primary Schools of all kinds | 67 | 1,807 | 67 | 1,766 | |
| TOTAL | 76 | 4,083 | 77 | 4,241 | |
| *Private Schools.* | | | | | |
| (*a*) Mosque Schools | 191 | 2,746 | 249 | 3,157* | *Includes 400 girls. †Includes 32 girls. |
| (*b*) Others | 2 | 90 | 2 | 84† | |
| TOTAL | 193 | 2,836 | 251 | 3,241 | |
| *For girls.* | | | | | |
| Secondary Schools | 4 | 526 | 4 | 562 | |
| Primary Schools of all kinds | 4 | 197 | 4 | 172 | |
| TOTAL | 8 | 723 | 8 | 734 | |
| European Schools common to boys and girls. | 2 | 183 | 2 | 232 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 279 | 7,825 | 333 | 8,448 | |

# APPENDIX IX.

Detail of scholars in various grades of schools:—

| | |
|---|---|
| (*a*) Secondary schools (boys) | 2,699 |
| Primary schools (boys) | 1,766 |
| Secondary schools (girls) | 562 |
| Primary schools (girls) | 172 |
| Normal school | 8 |
| TOTAL | 5,207 |

Almost all of these schools have a Primary Department attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed, the number is distributed as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Europeans | 189 |
| Indian Christians | 182 |
| Mohammadans | 2,733 |
| Hindus | 2,031 |
| Parsis | 44 |
| Others | 28 |
| TOTAL | 5,207 |

# APPENDIX X.

## Municipal and Bazar Funds.

The following statement shows the opening balances of the Municipal and Bazar Funds for the year 1924-25 :—

| Name of the Fund. | Opening balance. | Receipts. | TOTAL. | Expenditure. | Closing balance. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Municipal Funds.* | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| 1. Quetta Municipal Fund | 1,33,905 8 6<br>*30,294 7 8 | 6,57,698 4 5 | 8,21,898 4 7 | 7,28,009 6 9 | 93,888 13 10 |
| | 1,64,200 0 2 | | | | |
| *Bazar Funds.* | | | | | |
| 1. Sibi Bazar Fund | 19,428 5 1 | 57,203 11 0 | 76,632 0 1 | 47,013 12 4 | 29,618 3 9 |
| 2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund | 54,726 1 4 | 1,22,982 4 1 | 1,77,708 5 5 | 1,31,261 9 11 | 46,446 11 6 |
| 3. Harnai Bazar Fund | 8,061 7 3 | 17,151 2 2 | 25,212 9 5 | 12,361 8 2 | 12,851 1 3 |
| 4. Loralai Town Fund | 23,386 12 3 | 48,337 8 9 | 71,724 5 0 | 55,419 3 5 | 16,305 1 7 |
| 5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund | 20,202 14 11 | 37,101 [illegible] 5 | 57,304 9 4 | 33,699 7 8 | 23,605 1 8 |
| 6. Nushki Town Fund | 11,014 7 9 | 5,412 3 4 | 16,426 11 1 | 3,766 8 0 | 12,360 3 1 |
| 7. Bolan Bazar Fund | 4,074 6 0 | 7,521 1 11 | 11,595 7 11 | 2,094 9 9 | 9,500 14 2 |
| 8. Ziarat Bazar Fund | 1,493 4 5 | 9,261 2 4 | 10,754 6 9 | 7,565 13 3 | 3,188 9 6 |
| TOTAL OF BAZAR FUNDS | 1,47,387 11 0 | 2,99,970 12 0 | 4,47,358 7 0 | 2,93,182 8 6 | 1,54,175 14 6 |

These figures do not include cash investments by the following funds :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Quetta Municipal Fund | Rs. | 58,400 |
| 2. Pishin Bazar Fund | ,, | 79,200 |
| 3. Sibi Bazar Fund | ,, | 10,000 |
| 4. Harnai Bazar Fund | ,, | 10,000 |
| 5. Loralai Town Fund | ,, | 40,200 |
| 6. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund | ,, | 16,500 |
| 7. Bolan Bazar Fund | ,, | 4,0 |

* Amount of Provident Fund and Securities of Contractors and others included under instructions from the Audit Officer.

# APPENDIX XI.

# APPENDIX XI.

## Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Quetta-Pishin District for 1924-25.

### IMPORTS.

| No. | Articles. | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1 | Animals, living (for sale)— | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Sheep and goats . . No. | .. | 6,943 | .. | 14,598 | .. | .. | .. | 7,655 |
| 12 | Cotton— | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Raw . . . . Mds. | 3,647 | 1,98,612 | 820 | 39,591 | 2,827 | 1,59,021 | .. | .. |
| | 2. Manufactured— | | | | | | | | |
| | (*c*) Piece-goods, Foreign . „ | 10 | 1,169 | 12 | 1,428 | .. | .. | 2 | 259 |
| | (*d*) Piece-goods, Indian . „ | 4 | 442 | 33 | 3,157 | .. | .. | 29 | 2,715 |
| 13 | Drugs and Medicines— | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Asafœtida . . . . „ | .. | .. | 14 | 5,600 | .. | .. | 14 | 5,600 |
| | 3. Other sorts not intoxicating „ | 3,958 | 2,32,533 | 4,084 | 2,20,521 | .. | 12,012 | 126 | .. |
| 14 | Dyeing materials— | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Madder or manjit . . „ | 265 | 5,916 | 89 | 1,602 | 176 | 4,314 | .. | .. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Fruits, vegetables and nuts— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. All other kinds | „ | 232011 | 35,55,058 | 1,88,794 | 16,11,393 | 43,217 | 19,43,665 | .. | .. |
| 19 | Grain and pulse— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Wheat | „ | 11,762 | 52,175 | 2,627 | 11,549 | 9,135 | 40,626 | .. | .. |
| | 2. Gram and pulse | „ | .. | .. | 487 | 1,656 | .. | .. | 487 | 1,656 |
| | 3. Other spring crops | „ | 8,673 | 26,019 | 3,337 | 10,739 | 5,336 | 15,280 | .. | .. |
| | 4. Rice, husked | „ | .. | .. | 43 | 352 | .. | .. | 43 | 352 |
| | 6. Other rain crops | „ | 163 | 448 | .. | .. | 163 | 448 | .. | .. |
| 21 | Hides and Skins— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals | „ | .. | .. | 178 | 11,406 | .. | .. | 178 | 11,406 |
| 25 | Jute — | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Gunny bags and cloths | „ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 37 | Provisions— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Ghi | „ | 3,031 | 2,10,403 | 3,165 | 2,08,507 | .. | 1,896 | 134 | .. |
| | 5. Other kinds | „ | 142 | 1,388 | 280 | 1,987 | .. | .. | 138 | 599 |
| 38 | Salt | „ | 197 | 503 | .. | .. | 197 | 503 | .. | .. |
| 40 | Saltpetre and other saline substances | „ | 5 | 47 | 481 | 4,497 | .. | .. | 476 | 4,450 |

IMPORTS—*contd.*

| No. | Articles. | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 41 | Seeds— | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Other seeds— | | | | | | | | |
| | (c) Other kinds . . Mds. | 1,896 | 1,19,940 | 1,451 | 16,476 | 445 | 1,03,464 | .. | .. |
| 46 | Sugar— | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Refined . . . . . „ | .. | .. | 13 | 177 | .. | .. | 13 | 177 |
| 49 | Tobacco . . . . . „ | 2,755 | 86,578 | 1,793 | 55,955 | 962 | 30,623 | .. | .. |
| 52 | Wool— | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Raw . . . . . „ | 72,686 | 42,90,186 | 76,063 | 41,69,439 | ... | 1,20,747 | 3,377 | .. |
| | 2. Manufactured— | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Piecegoods . . . „ | .. | .. | 3 | 765 | .. | .. | 3 | 765 |
| | (b) Shawls . . . value | .. | 7,744 | .. | 950 | .. | 6,794 | .. | .. |
| | (c) Other sorts . . . „ | .. | 4,17,582 | .. | 5,46,123 | .. | .. | .. | 1,28,541 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54 All other articles of merchandise— | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Unmanufactured | | 56,770 | | 90,421 | | | | 33,651 |
| 2. Manufactured | | 14,660 | | 18,922 | | | | 4,242 |
| GRAND TOTAL Rs. | 3,41,205 | 92,85,136 | 2,83,767 | 70,47,811 | 62,458 | 24,39,393* | 5,020 | 2,02,068 |

* Or net increase of Rs. 22,37,325.

# APPENDIX XII.

## Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Quetta-Pishin District for 1924-25.

### EXPORTS.

| No. | Articles. | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1 | Animals, living (for sale) . . No. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | Apparel . . . . . Val. | .. | 31,464 | .. | 13,152 | .. | 18,312 | .. | .. |
| 5 | Building materials— | | | | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Bricks and tiles . . No. | .. | 12,504 | .. | 4,010 | .. | 8,494 | .. | .. |
| | (*b*) Lime and limestone (including Kunkur). Mds. | .. | .. | 80 | 160 | .. | .. | 80 | 160 |
| 11 | Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre „ | 487 | 18,665 | 623 | 19,894 | .. | .. | 136 | 1,229 |
| 12 | Cotton— | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Manufactured— | | | | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Twist and Yarn, Foreign „ | 28 | 4,669 | .. | .. | 28 | 4,669 | .. | .. |
| | (*b*) Twist and Yarn, Indian „ | 281 | 28,083 | 244 | 20,936 | 37 | 7,147 | .. | .. |
| | (*c*) Piece-goods, Foreign . „ | 33,711 | 53,74,965 | 41,204 | 34,63,390 | .. | 19,11,575 | 7,493 | .. |
| | (*d*) Piece-goods, Indian . „ | 17,403 | 26,02,334 | 23,395 | 30,73,112 | .. | .. | 5,992 | 4,70,778 |
| 13 | Drugs and Medicines— | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Other sorts, not intoxicating „ | 1,435 | 1,16,240 | 483 | 38,157 | 952 | 78,083 | .. | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | Dyeing materials— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Indigo | „ | .. | .. | 55 | 14,171 | .. | .. | 55 | 14,171 | | |
| | 2. Madder or manjit | „ | 369 | 8,281 | 243 | 4,610 | 126 | 3,671 | .. | .. | | |
| | 5. Other kinds | „ | 463 | 41,813 | 898 | 83,441 | .. | .. | 435 | 41,628 | | |
| 17 | Fruits, vegetables and nuts— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. All other kinds | „ | .. | .. | 399 | 3,529 | .. | .. | 399 | 3,529 | | |
| 19 | Grain and pulse— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Wheat | „ | 557 | 2,892 | 6,397 | 47,775 | .. | .. | 5,840 | 44,883 | | |
| | 2. Gram and pulse | „ | 4,200 | 19,315 | .. | .. | 4,200 | 19,315 | .. | .. | | |
| | 3. Other spring crops | „ | 4,879 | 14,637 | 1,101 | 3,303 | 3,778 | 11,334 | .. | .. | | |
| | 4. Rice, husked | „ | 840 | 8,290 | 543 | 5,013 | 297 | 3,277 | .. | .. | | |
| | 5. Rice, unhusked | „ | 229 | 662 | 555 | 1,541 | .. | .. | 326 | 879 | | |
| | 6. Other rain crops | „ | .. | .. | 21 | 53 | .. | .. | 21 | 53 | | |
| 25 | Jute— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Gunny bags and cloths | „ | 682 | 12,081 | 1,038 | 23,055 | .. | .. | 356 | 10,974 | | |
| 27 | Leather— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Unmanufactured | Val. | .. | 48,208 | .. | .. | .. | 48,208 | .. | .. | | |
| | 2. Manufactured | „ | .. | 2,31,923 | .. | 3,05,386 | .. | .. | .. | 73,454 | | |

## EXPORTS—*contd.*

| No. | Articles. | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 30 | Metals and manufactures of metals— | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Brass and Copper . . Mds. | 519 | 36,759 | .. | .. | 519 | 36,759 | .. | .. |
| | 2. Iron . . . . „ | 3,090 | 85,525 | 1,862 | 46,040 | 1,228 | 39,485 | .. | .. |
| 33 | Oils— | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Petroleum . . . „ | 543 | 6,516 | 1,088 | 15,030 | .. | .. | 545 | 8,514 |
| | 2. Other kinds . . . „ | 1,341 | 34,866 | 1,325 | 34,443 | 16 | 423 | .. | .. |
| 35 | Paints and colours . . . „ | 117 | 4,711 | 131 | 3,733 | .. | 978 | 14 | .. |
| 36 | Paper . . . . . Val. | .. | 2,573 | .. | 403 | .. | 2,170 | .. | .. |
| 37 | Provisions— | | | | | | | | |
| | 5. Other kinds . . Mds. | 387 | 3,416 | 165 | 1,423 | 222 | 1,993 | .. | .. |
| 43 | Spices— | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Other kinds . . . „ | 184 | 61,796 | 2,664 | 1,50,101 | .. | .. | 2,680 | 88,305 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | Sugar— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Refined | „ | 57,712 | 10,66,235 | 45,391 | 8,86,286 | 12,321 | 1,79,949 | .. | .. |
| | 2. Unrefined | „ | 2,644 | 56,141 | 1,201 | 21,694 | 1,443 | 34,447 | .. | .. |
| 47 | Tea— | | | | | | | | | |
| | *1. Indian—* | | | | | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Green | „ | 557 | 64,325 | 777 | 63,279 | .. | 1,046 | 220 | .. |
| | (*b*) Black | „ | 175 | 16,775 | 476 | 34,640 | .. | .. | 301 | 17,865 |
| | *2. Foreign—* | | | | | | | | | |
| | (*a*) Green | „ | 591 | 66,703 | 1,050 | 81,858 | .. | .. | 459 | 15,155 |
| 49 | Tobacco | „ | 225 | 11,988 | 152 | 7,747 | 73 | 4,241 | .. | .. |
| 51 | Wood— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Timber other than teak | C.ft. | 1,583 | 4,310 | 266 | 636 | 1,317 | 3,674 | .. | .. |
| | 3. Firewood | Mds. | .. | .. | 1,260 | 551 | .. | .. | 1,260 | 551 |
| 54 | All other articles of merchandise— | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1. Unmanufactured | Val. | .. | 55,279 | .. | 63,750 | .. | .. | .. | 8,471 |
| | 2. Manufactured | „ | .. | 36,201 | .. | 1,11,640 | .. | .. | .. | 75,439 |
| | TOTAL | Mds. | 1,34,449 | 1,01,91,154 | 1,34,821 | 86,47,942 | 25,240 | 24,19,250* | 25,612 | 8,76,038 |
| | | C.ft. | 1,583 | | 266 | | 1,317 | | | |

* Or net increase of Rs. 15,43,212.

# APPENDIX XIII.

## Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Chagai District for 1924-25.

IMPORTS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

| No. | Articles. | | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. |
| | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1 | Animals, living, for sale | No. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Apparel | Val. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Coal and coke | Mds. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre | „ | ... | ... | 5 | 52 | ... | ... | 5 | 52 |
| 12 | Cotton, raw | „ | 227 | 12,278 | 4 | 182 | 223 | 12,096 | ... | ... |
| | Cotton, twist and yarn and piece-goods. | „ | 12 | 1,352 | 63 | 6,825 | ... | ... | 51 | 55,473 |
| 13 | Drugs and medicines | „ | 494 | 64,489 | 391 | 39,451 | 103 | 25,038 | ... | ... |
| 14 | Dyeing materials | „ | 27 | 559 | 58 | 1,110 | ... | ... | 31 | 551 |
| 15 | Earthenware and porcelain | Val. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts | Mds. | 14,209 | 2,02,816 | 9,631 | 3,86,187 | 4,578 | ... | ... | 1,83,371 |
| 18 | Glass | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Grain and pulse | „ | 58,260 | 2,57,589 | 2,025 | 8,844 | 56,235 | 2,48,745 | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gums and resins | „ | 2 | 72 | ... | ... | 2 | 72 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Hides and skins | „ | 616 | 24,693 | 289 | 12,301 | 327 | 12,392 | ... | ... |
| 24 | Jewellery and precious stones | Val. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Jute | Mds. | ... | ... | 45 | 575 | ... | ... | 45 | 575 |
| 27 | Leather | Val. | ... | 42,075 | ... | 83,130 | ... | ... | ... | 41,055 |
| 28 | Liquor | Gal. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Mats | Val. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Metals and manufactures of metals | Mds. | ... | ... | 115 | 2,847 | ... | ... | 115 | 2,847 |
| 33 | Oils | „ | ... | ... | 3 | 43 | ... | ... | 3 | 43 |
| 37 | Provisions | „ | 10,965 | 7,55,868 | 5,539 | 3,52,550 | 5,426 | 4,03,318 | ... | ... |
| 39 | Salt | „ | ... | ... | 27 | 57 | ... | ... | 27 | 57 |
| 40 | Saltpetre and other saline substances | „ | ... | ... | 255 | 2,383 | ... | ... | 255 | 2,383 |
| 41 | Seeds | „ | 1,586 | 77,043 | 538 | 4,538 | 1,048 | 72,505 | ... | ... |
| 43 | Spices | „ | ... | ... | 17 | 231 | ... | ... | 17 | 231 |
| 46 | Sugar | „ | ... | ... | 69 | 821 | ... | ... | 69 | 821 |
| 49 | Tobacco | „ | 98 | 1,172 | 24 | 298 | 74 | 874 | ... | ... |
| 51 | Wood | „ | ... | ... | 5,855 | 2,630 | ... | ... | 5,855 | 2,630 |
| 52 | Wool | „ | 13,503 | 9,69,728 | 8,891 | 4,92,903 | 4,612 | 4,76,825 | ... | ... |
| 53 | All other articles of merchandise | „ | 323 | 8,589 | 3,402 | 8,349 | ... | 240 | 3,079 | 5,594 |
| | | Val. | ... | ... | ... | 5,594 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | TOTAL | Mds. | 100,322 | 24,18,323 | 37,246 | 14,11,901 | 72,628 | 12,52,105* | 9,552 | 2,45,683 |

*Or net increase of Rs. 10,06,422.

# APPENDIX XIV.

## Trade with Afghanistan *viâ* the Chagai District for 1924-25.

EXPORTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

| No. | Articles. | | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. |
| | | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1 | Animals, living, for sale | No. | ... | ... | 45 | 155 | ... | ... | 45 | 155 |
| 2 | Apparel | Val. | ... | 6,08,476 | ... | 1,71,105 | ... | 4,37,371 | ... | ... |
| 5 | Building materials | No. | ... | ... | 32,806 | 1,315 | ... | .. | 32,806 | 1,315 |
| | | Mds. | 274 | 514 | 822 | 1,538 | ... | ... | 548 | 1,024 |
| 8 | Chemicals | Val. | ... | ... | ... | 92 | ... | .. | ... | 92 |
| 11 | Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre | Mds. | 902 | 12,148 | 123 | 1,288 | 779 | 10,920 | ... | ... |
| 12 | Cotton, raw | ,, | ... | ... | 7 | 380 | ... | .. | 7 | 380 |
| | Cotton, Twist and yarn and piece-goods | ,, | 18,335 | 24,39,270 | 5,865 | 8,20,765 | 12,470 | 16,18,505 | ... | ... |
| 13 | Drugs and medicines | ,, | 858 | 17,762 | 145 | 7,545 | 713 | 10,217 | ... | ... |
| 14 | Dyeing materials | ,, | 654 | 65,686 | 193 | 17,358 | 461 | 48,328 | ... | ... |
| 15 | Earthenware and porcelain | Val. | ... | 1,523 | ... | 398 | ... | 1,125 | ... | ... |
| 17 | Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts | Mds. | 1,748 | 22,526 | 2,704 | 24,341 | ... | ... | 956 | 1,815 |
| 18 | Glass | ,, | ... | ... | 1 | 75 | ... | .. | 1 | 75 |
| 19 | Grain and Pulse | ,, | 6,562 | 46,122 | 13,137 | 91,931 | ... | ... | 6,575 | 45,809 |
| 21 | Hides and skins | ,, | ... | ... | 55 | 3,043 | ... | ... | 55 | 3,043 |
| 25 | Jute | ,, | 1,013 | 19,042 | 535 | 9,978 | 478 | 9,064 | ... | ... |
| 27 | Leather | Val. | ... | 4,32,170 | ... | 71,744 | ... | 3,60,426 | ... | ... |
| 28 | Liquor | Gal. | 532 | 11,800 | 689 | ... | ... | 616 | 157 | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Mats | Mds. | ... | 112 | 6 | 238 | ... | ... | 6 | 126 |
| 30 | Metals and manufactures of metals. | „ | 1,870 | 48,842 | 202 | 4,256 | 1,663 | 44,586 | ... | ... |
| 32 | Oil cake | „ | ... | ... | 63 | 294 | ... | ... | 63 | 294 |
| 33 | Oils | „ | 303 | 3,636 | 253 | 4,406 | 50 | ... | ... | 770 |
| 36 | Paper | Val. | ... | ... | ... | 460 | ... | ... | ... | 460 |
| 37 | Provisions | Mds. | 651 | 6,143 | 928 | 51,796 | ... | ... | 277 | 45,653 |
| 38 | Railway materials. | Val. | ... | 64 | ... | 317 | ... | ... | ... | 253 |
| 39 | Salt | Mds. | 75 | 259 | 27 | 91 | 48 | 168 | ... | ... |
| 40 | Saltpetre and other saline substances | „ | ... | ... | 9 | 122 | ... | ... | 9 | 122 |
| 41 | Seeds | „ | 161 | 1,092 | 125 | 999 | 36 | 93 | ... | ... |
| 42 | Silk | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | Spices | „ | 651 | 14,661 | 409 | 8,738 | 242 | 5,923 | ... | ... |
| 46 | Sugar | „ | 10,434 | 1,85,673 | 4,325 | 82,606 | 6,109 | 1,03,037 | ... | ... |
| 47 | Tea | „ | 80 | 7,778 | 211 | 13,225 | ... | ... | 131 | 5,447 |
| 49 | Tobacco | „ | 813 | 20,074 | 1,310 | 34,635 | ... | ... | 497 | 14,561 |
| 51 | Wood | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Wool, raw and manufactured | „ | ... | ... | 491 | 49,724 | ... | ... | 491 | 49,724 |
| 54 | All other articles of merchandise | Val. | ... | ... | ... | 379<br>6,038 | ... | 18,903 | 80 | 379<br>... |
| | | Mds. | 1,505 | 71,926 | 1,585 | 46,985 | | | | |
| | TOTAL | No. | ... | | No. 32,851 | | | * | No. 32,851 | |
| | | Gal. | 532 | 40,37,299 | Gal. 689 | 15,39,514 | 23,054 | 26,69,282 | Gal. 157 | 1,71,497 |
| | | Mds. | 46,889 | | 33,531 | | | | Mds. 9,696 | |

*Or a net increase of Rs. 24,97,785.

# APPENDIX XV.

## Trade with Persia *viâ* the Chagai District for 1924-25.

### IMPORTS FROM PERSIA.

| No. | Articles. | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1 | Animals, living, for sale . . No. | 100 | 255 | ... | ... | No. 100 | 255 | ... | ... |
| 2 | Apparel . . . . . Val. | ... | 13,891 | ... | ... | ... | 13,891 | ... | ... |
| 12 | Cotton, raw . . . . . Mds. | 14,103 | 7,76,795 | 43,729 | 14,37,910 | ... | ... | 29,626 | 6,61,115 |
| | Cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods „ | 13 | 1,569 | 1,837 | 2,01,285 | ... | ... | 1,824 | 1,99,716 |
| 13 | Drugs and medicines . . . „ | 5,506 | 4,50,220 | 2,463 | 1,70,521 | 3,043 | 2,79,699 | ... | ... |
| 15 | Earthenware and porcelain . . Val. | ... | 18 | ... | 174 | ... | ... | ... | 156 |
| 17 | Fruits, vegetables and nuts . . Mds. | 9,710 | 1,92,221 | 10,230 | 1,67,701 | ... | 24,520 | 520 | ... |
| 19 | Grain and pulse . . . . . „ | 6,228 | 31,960 | 1,214 | 5,705 | 5,014 | 26,255 | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gums and resins . . . . . „ | 106 | 3,804 | ... | ... | 106 | 3,804 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Hides and skins | „ | 2,265 | 90,971 | 160 | 7,208 | 2,105 | 83,763 | ... | ... |
| 27 | Leather | Val. | ... | 3,03,314 | ... | 5,81,315 | ... | ... | ... | 2,78,001 |
| 28 | Liquor | Gal. | 53 | 364 | 22 | 558 | 31 | ... | ... | 194 |
| 29 | Mats | Val. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Metals and manufactures of metals | Mds. | 74 | 1,457 | 2 | 128 | 72 | 1,329 | ... | ... |
| 33 | Oils | „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37 | Provisions | „ | 4,926 | 3,47,597 | 3,110 | 2,02,084 | 1,816 | 1,45,513 | ... | ... |
| 39 | Salt | „ | ... | ... | 11 | 28 | ... | ... | 11 | 28 |
| 41 | Seeds | „ | 380 | 24,028 | 50 | 584 | 330 | 23,444 | ... | ... |
| 42 | Silk | „ | 234 | 1,44,272 | 370 | 1,80,692 | ... | ... | 136 | 36,420 |
| 43 | Spices | „ | 15 | 255 | ... | ... | 15 | 255 | ... | ... |
| 46 | Sugar | „ | 15 | 191 | ... | ... | 15 | 191 | ... | ... |
| 47 | Tea | „ | ... | ... | 10 | 680 | ... | ... | 10 | 680 |
| 49 | Tobacco | „ | 30 | 367 | 27 | 1,193 | 3 | ... | ... | 826 |
| 52 | Wool | „ | 31,149 | 42,34,067 | 17,985 | 26,20,800 | 13,164 | 16,13,267 | ... | ... |
| 54 | All other articles of merchandise | Val. | 66 | 14,816 | 1,559 | 4,389 | ... | ... | 1,493 | 14,033 |
| | TOTAL | Gal. | 53 | ... | 22 | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | No. | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Mds. | 74,820 | 66,32,432 | 82,757 | 56,04,415 | 25,683 | 22,16,186* | 33,620 | 11,88,169 |

*Or net increase of Rs. 10,28,017.

# APPENDIX XVI.

## Trade with Persia *viâ* the Chagai District for 1924-25.

EXPORTS TO PERSIA.

| No. | Articles. | 1924-25. | | 1923-24. | | INCREASE. | | DECREASE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. | Maunds. | Value. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| 1 | Animals, living, for sale . . . No. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Apparel . . . . . Val. | ... | 15,06,062 | ... | 4,12,446 | ... | 10,93,616 | ... | ... |
| 5 | Building materials . . . . Mds. | 91 | 171 | 864 | 1,321 | ... | ... | 773 | 1,150 |
| 9 | Chemicals . . . . . Val. | ... | 369 | ... | 11 | ... | 358 | ... | ... |
| 10 | Coal and coke . . . . Mds. | 4 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... |
| 11 | Cordage and rope of vegetable fibre „ | 1,600 | 86,766 | 886 | 12,360 | 714 | 74,406 | ... | ... |
| 12 | Cotton, raw . . . . . „ | 97 | 7,251 | 2 | 115 | 95 | 7,136 | ... | ... |
| | Cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods „ | 54,323 | 70,68,411 | 37,662 | 44,97,229 | 16,661 | 25,71,182 | ... | ... |
| 13 | Drugs and medicines . . . . „ | 3,520 | 72,864 | 2,270 | 47,268 | 1,250 | 25,596 | ... | ... |
| 14 | Dyeing materials . . . . „ | 3,944 | 6,44,897 | 3,245 | 7,39,495 | 699 | ... | ... | 94,598 |
| 15 | Earthenware and porcelain . . Val. | ... | 8,705 | ... | 3,345 | ... | 5,360 | ... | ... |
| 17 | Fruits, vegetables and nuts . . Mds. | 1,081 | 17,245 | 813 | 8,313 | 268 | 8,932 | ... | ... |
| 18 | Glass . . . . . „ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Grain and pulse . . . . „ | 10,534 | 86,836 | 20,859 | 1,44,697 | ... | ... | 10,325 | 57,861 |
| 20 | Gums and resins . . . . „ | 4 | 144 | ... | ... | 4 | 144 | ... | ... |
| 21 | Hides and skins . . . . „ | 502 | 24,824 | ... | ... | 502 | 24,824 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Jute | ,, | 3,422 | 63,068 | 1,786 | 32,493 | 1,636 | 30,575 | ... | ... |
| 27 | Leather | Val. | ... | 37,49,920 | ... | 14,75,103 | ... | 22,74,817 | ... | ... |
| 28 | Liquor | Gal. | 10,866 | 94,876 | 6,777 | 1,10,444 | 4,089 | ... | ... | 15,568 |
| 29 | Mate | Val. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Metals and manufactures of metals | Mds. | 11,024 | 4,93,233 | 8,727 | 1,83,252 | 2,297 | 3,09,981 | ... | ... |
| 33 | Oils | ,, | 2,563 | 30,756 | 1,211 | 14,512 | 1,352 | 16,244 | ... | ... |
| 37 | Provisions | ,, | 2,164 | 20,174 | 484 | 4,303 | 1,680 | 15,871 | ... | ... |
| 38 | Railway materials | Val. | ... | .. | ... | 944 | ... | .. | ... | 944 |
| 39 | Salt | Mds. | 261 | 900 | 132 | 420 | 129 | 480 | ... | ... |
| 40 | Saltpetre and other saline substances | ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Silk | ,, | 3 | 2,001 | 5 | 3,306 | ... | ... | 2 | 1,305 |
| 43 | Spices | ,, | 6,272 | 1,44,610 | 13,669 | 3,07,321 | ... | ... | 7,397 | 1,62,711 |
| 46 | Sugar | ,, | 2,13,722 | 38,20,162 | 1,25,742 | 24,42,145 | 87,980 | 13,78,017 | ... | ... |
| 47 | Tea | ,, | 76,320 | 73,93,588 | 58,408 | 44,24,659 | 17,912 | 29,68,929 | .. | ... |
| 49 | Tobacco | ,, | 1,382 | 73,198 | 214 | 15,356 | 1,168 | 57,842 | .. | ... |
| 52 | Wool | ,, | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 54 | All other articles of merchandise | Val. | 1,785 | 2,34,236 | ... | 2,79,512 | 1,785 | ... | ... | 45,276 |
| | TOTAL | Gals. | 10,866 | 2,56,45,274 | 6,777 | 1,51,60,371 | 4,089 | 1,08,64,316* | 18,497 | 3,79,413 |
| | | | 394,618 | ... | 276,980 | ... | 136,135 | ... | ... | ... |

*Or net increase of Rs. 1,04,84,903.

# APPENDIX XVII.

## Judicial.

*The following is a summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular judicial proceedings in 1924, as compared with figures for the year 1923.*

| | Civil and Revenue Cases and Appeals. | | | | | | | | Criminal Cases and Appeals. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Regular Cases. | | Number of Miscellaneous Cases. | | Number of Regular Appeals. | | Number of Miscellaneous Appeals. | | Number of Cases. | | Number of Appeals. | |
| | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 | 1923 | 1924 |
| Pending from previous year | 442 | 391 | ... | ... | 38 | 29 | 1 | .. | 59 | 53 | 15 | 4 |
| Instituted during the year | 5,310 | 4,521 | 440 | 628 | 262 | 256 | 3 | .. | 3,457 | 3,925 | 113 | 134 |
| Total | 5,752 | 4,912 | 440 | 628 | 300 | 285 | 4 | .. | 3,516 | 3,978 | 128 | 138 |
| Disposed of during the year | 5,315 | 4,489 | 435 | 620 | 268 | 248 | 4 | .. | 3,463 | 3,933 | 124 | 128 |
| Transferred to Jirga Register | 46 | 51 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pending at the end of the year | 391 | 372 | ... | ... | 29 | 31 | ... | ... | 53 | 45 | 4 | 10 |

# APPENDIX XVIII.

## Serious offences committed in 1924.

| Sections of Indian Penal Code. | Offences admitted to have occurred. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quetta | Sibi | Loralai | Znob | Chagai | Kalat | Total 1924 | Total 1923 | Total 1922 |
| Rioting, 147-148 | 19 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 17 | 17 |
| Murder, 302 | 23 | 30 | 47 | 33 | 2 | 1 | 141 | 181 | 115 |
| Murder Attempt, 307 | 48 | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 56 | 71 | 66 |
| Culpable Homicide, 304 | .. | 15 | .. | 9 | .. | .. | 24 | 24 | 14 |
| Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333. | 140 | 2 | 58 | 12 | 3 | .. | 215 | 299 | 146 |
| Kidnapping, 363 to 369 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | 88 | 76 | 43 |
| Rape, 376 | 38 | 2 | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | 47 | 45 | 30 |
| Unnatural offence, 377 | 17 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 22 | 8 |
| Theft, 379 to 382 and 401 | 169 | 357 | 300 | 67 | 6 | 27 | 926 | 874 | 636 |
| Robbery, 392 to 394 | 34 | .. | 85 | 21 | .. | .. | 140 | 62 | 84 |
| Dacoity with murder, 396 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | 7 | 8 | 19 |
| Dacoity with other cases, 395 to 397 and 400-402. | .. | 5 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 11 | 14 | 34 |
| Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414. | 72 | 8 | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 84 | 80 | 71 |
| Mischief with aggravation, 420-433 and 435-440. | 70 | 1 | 59 | 21 | .. | .. | 151 | 129 | 91 |
| Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459-460. | 23 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | 2 |
| Criminal trespass resulting to other serious offences, 453 to 457. | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 112 | 34 | 34 |
| TOTAL, 1924. | 723 | 451 | 556 | 195 | 14 | 29 | 1,969 | 1,881 | 1,410 |
| TOTAL, 1923. | 694 | 453 | 311 | 362 | 26 | 35 | 1,881 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL, 1922. | 549 | 145 | 284 | 364 | 45 | 23 | 1,410 | .. | .. |

*N.B.*—This statement includes serious offences tried by Jirga also.

# APPENDIX XIX.

## IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

| Name of district. | COUNTRY SPIRIT. | | | | | | COUNTRY FERMENTED LIQUORS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on distillery spirits. | Fees from distilleries. | License fees for sale of distillery spirits. | Total receipts from distillery spirits. | Receipts from outstills and other similar systems. | Total receipts from country spirits. | Tari-tree-tax receipts. | Other receipts from tari (license fees, etc.). | Receipts from country fermented liquors, all kinds, other than tari and malt liquors. | Total receipts from fermented liquors, other than malt liquors. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | 2,64,102 | 2,400 | 86,750 | 3,53,252 | .. | 3,53,252 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bahawalpur State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sibi | 34,756 | .. | 14,729 | 49,485 | .. | 49,485 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Loralai | 19,298 | .. | 9,000 | 28,298 | 20 | 28,318 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zhob | 3,498 | .. | 1,000 | 4,498 | 13,500 | 17,998 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District. | 4,155 | .. | 2,150 | 6,335 | .. | 6,335 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chagai | 6,549 | .. | 2,175 | 8,724 | .. | 8,724 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 3,32,388 | 2,400 | 1,15,804 | 4,50,592 | 13,520 | 4,64,112 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bahawalpur State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total of previous year | 2,84,103 | 2,600 | 1,59,352 | 4,46,055 | 15,540 | 4,61,595 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 19,269, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

Baluchistan—

1. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 18,102 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs 7 per gallon 20° U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts.

# APPENDIX XIX.

## IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

| Name of district. | MALT LIQUORS. | | | WINES AND SPIRITS (FOREIGN LIQUORS, OTHER THAN BEER, MEDICATED WINES AND COMMERCIAL SPIRITS.) | | | Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17. | Receipts from commercial spirits including medicated wines. | OPIUM. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on beers manufactured in India. | License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere. | Total receipts from beer. | Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and excised at the tariff rate. | License fees for sale of foreign liquors generally whether imported or manufactured in India. | Total of columns 15 and 16. | | | Net gain on issues of excise opium. | License fees for sale of opium (wholesale and retail). | Duty on opium, other than excise opium. | Total receipts from opium. |
| 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | 50,446 | 3,550 | 53,996 | .. | 11,904 | 11,904 | 4,19,158 | .. | 6,870 | 22,649 | .. | 29,519 |
| Bahawalpur State | 48 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sibi | .. | .. | .. | .. | 864 | 864 | 50,349 | .. | 1,500 | 3,000 | .. | 4,500 |
| Loralai | .. | 24 | 24 | .. | 562 | 562 | 28,904 | .. | 1,050 | 3,400 | .. | 4,450 |
| Zhob | .. | .. | .. | .. | 300 | 300 | 18,298 | .. | 390 | 695 | .. | 1,085 |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 100 | 6,435 | .. | 83 | 725 | .. | 808 |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,140 | .. | .. | 4,140 |
| Chagai | .. | .. | .. | .. | 156 | 156 | 8,880 | .. | 158 | 2,720 | .. | 2,878 |
| TOTAL | 50,446 | 3,574 | 54,020 | .. | 13,886 | 13,886 | 5,32,018 | .. | 10,051 | 33,189 | .. | 43,240 |
| Bahawalpur State | 48 | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,140 | .. | .. | 4,140 |
| Total of previous year | 68,884 | 4,199 | 73,083 | .. | 15,223 | 15,223 | 5,49,901 | .. | 8,878 | 43,000 | .. | 51,878 |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,550 | .. | .. | 2,550 |

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable articles of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 19,269, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

Baluchistan—

1. Of the amount shown in column 2, Rs. 18,102 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 7 per gallon 20° U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts.

# APPENDIX XIX.

## IMPERIAL RETURN I—REVENUE.

| Name of district. | Hemp drugs. | | | | | | License fees for sale of cocaine and allied drugs. | Fines and forfeitures. | Miscellaneous. | Grand total. | Total charges as shown in Imperial Return II. | Deduct Refunds. | Net Revenue in the year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Duty on ganja. | Duty on charas. | Duty on bhang. | Total duty on hemp drugs. | License fees (wholesale and retail) and warehouse dues. | Total receipts from hemp drugs. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | .. | 13,776 | .. | 13,776 | 22,111 | 35,887 | .. | .. | .. | 4,84,558 | 1,575 | 966 | 4,71,017 |
| Bahawalpur State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | 48 |
| Sibi | .. | 9,576 | 430 | 10,006 | 5,006 | 15,012 | .. | 60 | .. | 69,921 | 3,319 | 209 | 66,393 |
| Loralai | .. | 2,775 | 114 | 2,889 | 4,670 | 7,559 | .. | .. | .. | 40,913 | .. | 2 | 40,911 |
| Zhob | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,600 | 1,600 | .. | .. | .. | 20,983 | .. | .. | 20,983 |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway District. | .. | 300 | .. | 300 | 1,040 | 1,340 | .. | .. | .. | 8,583 | .. | .. | 8,583 |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,140 | .. | .. | 4,140 |
| Chagai | .. | 300 | .. | 300 | 2,855 | 3,155 | .. | .. | .. | 14,913 | .. | 71 | 14,842 |
| TOTAL | .. | 26,727 | 544 | 27,271 | 37,282 | 64,553 | .. | 60 | .. | 6,39,871 | 15,894 | 1,248 | 6,22,729 |
| Bahawalpur State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 48 | .. | .. | 48 |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4,140 | .. | .. | 4,140 |
| Total of previous year | .. | 18,933 | 542 | 19,475 | 44,131 | 63,606 | .. | 91 | .. | 6,65,476 | 18,422 | 25,450 | 6,21,504 |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,550 | .. | .. | 2,550 |

All Provinces—

1. The revenue, if any, derived from excisable article of different kinds issued to Native States and foreign countries is shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts, and is not included in these figures.
2. The figures shown in column 12, include Rs. 19,269, duty on beer issued for consumption by the troops.

Baluchistan—

1. Of the amount shown in column 2. Rs. 18,102 represent duty levied at a reduced rate of Rs. 7 per gallon 20° U. P. on issue of country spirit from the Quetta distillery for consumption by the troops in the Quetta-Pishin and Loralai districts.

# APPENDIX XX.

## IMPERIAL RETURN I-A.

*Supplementary table showing the duty realised (a) in other British Indian provinces on excisable articles exported to—, and (b) in— on excisable articles exported to other British Indian provinces.*

| Description of excisable articles. | Amount of duty realised in other provinces of India on excisable articles exported to — | | | | | | Amount of duty realised in Baluchistan on excisable articles exported to other Indian provinces. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In Sind. | In— | In— | In— | In— | Total. | To Bahawalpur State. | To— | To— | To— | To— | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | Rs. As. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. As. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Beer | 13,108—8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,108—8 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| TOTAL | 13,108—8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,108—8 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 |

# APPENDIX XXI.

## IMPERIAL RETURN II—EXPENDITURE.

| Name of District. | Salaries and Establishment. | Allowances. | Supplies and Services. | | | Contingencies and special charges. | Total charges. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rewards. | Construction and Repairs of Buildings. | Other charges. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Quetta-Pishin | 9,188 | 1,135 | 50 | 318 | ... | 1,884 | 12,575 |
| Sibi | 1,919 | 1,144 | ... | 20 | ... | 236 | 3,319 |
| TOTAL | 11,107 | 2,279 | 50 | 338 | ... | 2,120 | 15,894 |
| Total of previous year | 10,715 | 2,722 | 85 | 3,001 | ... | 1,899 | 18,422 |

# APPENDIX XXII.

# APPENDIX

## IMPERIAL RETURN III.—

| NAME OF DISTRICT. | MANUFACTURE OF LIQUOR—NUMBER OF | | | | NUMBER OF WHOLESALE LICENSES FOR SALE OF | | | | | | COUNTRY LIQUORS. NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED FOR RETAIL SALE OF | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Breweries. | Government distilleries. | Private distilleries. | Out-stills. | Country spirits. | Country fermented liquors. | Liquors, other than Commercial spirits, imported or manufactured in India and excised at tariff rates. | Commercial spirits, *i.e.*, rectified and denatured spirits and medicated wines. | Opium. | Hemp drugs. | Spirits under distillery system permanent. | Spirits under distillery system temporary. | Spirits under out-still system permanent. | Spirit under out-still system temporary. | Fermented tari. | Unfermented tari. | Other country fermented liquors [pachwai, etc.] [Ordinary licenses.] | Other country fermented liquors. [Home brewing license.] |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| Quetta-Pishin | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sibi | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Loralai | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zhob | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chagai | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 7 | 44 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total of previous year | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 44 | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

# XXII.

## SHOPS AND LICENCES..

| FOREIGN LIQUORS RETAIL LICENSES—NUMBER FOR SALE OF | | | | | | | | | NUMBER OF SHOPS LICENSED FOR RETAIL SALE OF | | | | RETAIL LICENSE—NUMBER FOR SALE OF | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malt liquors only. | Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises. | Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises. | Liquors in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses and clubs and refreshment rooms, and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms excluding canteens. | Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dâk bungalows, dining cars and steamers. | Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary license for foreign liquors.) | Foreign liquors—all other special retail licenses, including canteen licenses. | Rectified spirit and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.) | Denatured spirits. | Raw opium. | Ganja. | Charas. | Bhang. | Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.) | Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.) | Hemp drugs for medical purposes only. (Druggists' permits.) | Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.) |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 2 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 29 | 17 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 12 | .. | .. | 3 |
| .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 14 | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2 | 1 | 24 | 10 | 14 | 29 | 18 | 1 | 25 | 37 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 12 | .. | .. | 3 |
| 2 | 1 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 32 | 26 | .. | 23 | 37 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 5 | .. | .. | 2 |

# APPENDIX

## IMPERIAL RETURN

| Name of District. | COUNTRY SPIRITS: Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P. | At strength of 20° U. P. | At strength of 15° U. P. | Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4. | Rates of duty. | FOREIGN LIQUORS OTHER THAN COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Imported liquors. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof. | Wines in Imperial gallons. | Malt liquors in Imperial gallons. | Liquors manufactured in India paying duty at tariff rates. Spirits in Imperial gallons, London proof. | Malt liquors in Imperial gallons. | COMMERCIAL SPIRITS. Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons. | Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons. | Medicated wines in Imperial gallons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| Quetta-Pishin | 24,913 | 3,889 | .. | 25,540 | (a) For consumption in the Quetta town :— 10° U. P. Rs. 9-0-0 per gallon. | 10,835 | 1,597 | 63,939 | 192 | 99,778 | .. | 1,044 | .. |
| Bahawalpur State | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20° U. P. Rs. 8-8-0 per gallon. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sibi | 4,778 | 75 | .. | 4,360 | (b) For consumption in the Nasirabad and Railway Sub-Division :— 10° U. P. Rs. 6-2-0 per gallon. | 490 | 83 | 1,754 | 1 | 467 | .. | 24 | .. |
| Loralai | 2,491 | .. | .. | 2,241 | 20° U. P. Rs. 5-8-0 per gallon. (c) For consumption in all other areas:— 10° U. P. Rs. 7-12-0 per gallon. | 340 | 43 | 2,458 | .. | 831 | .. | 27 | .. |
| Zhob | 420 | .. | 2,331 | 2,385 | 20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon. (d) For consumption by special permit holders :— 10° U. P. Rs. 13-6-0 per gallon. | 61 | 17 | 160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway. | 540 | .. | .. | 483 | 20° U. P. Rs. 12-1-0 per gallon. (e) For consumption by Indian Regiments :— | 15 | 1 | 197 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chagai | 845 | .. | .. | 761 | 20° U. P. Rs. 7-0-0 per gallon. | 41 | 9 | 135 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 33,486 | 3,964 | 2,331 | 35,782 | | 11,782 | 1,750 | 68,643 | 193 | 1,01,016 | .. | 1,105 | .. |
| Bahawalpur State | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | 96 | .. | .. | .. |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total of previous year. | 29,675 | 3,986 | 999 | 29,827 | | 9,057 | 1,783 | 18,648 | 132 | 1,35,83 | .. | 1,201 | .. |
| Kalat State | .. | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

All Provinces { 1. Issues of excisable articles of all kinds to Native States and foreign
{ 2. The figures shown in column 11 include 86,5.8 gallons of beer for
Baluchistan 7. The figures in column 5 include :—

(a) Issues to special permits holders
(b) Issues at a reduced duty of Rs. 8-12 per proof gallon to

# XXIII.

## IV.—CONSUMPTION.

| OPIUM AND OTHER DRUGS. | | | | | | | | COCAINE. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Issues in seers of excise opium. | Retail sales, in seers, of other opium (e.g., Punjab grown Punjab Hill States, Afghan and Malwa). | Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors. | Average retail price of opium per seer. | Retail sales of morphia in lbs. oz. grs. | Retail sales in seers of charas. | Retail sales in seers of ganja. | Retail sales in seers of bhang and its preparations. | Stock in hand at the beginning of the year in lbs. oz. grs. | Imports during the year in lbs. oz. grs. | Total of columns 23 and 24. | Retail sale of Cocaine in lbs. oz. grs. | Balance in hand at the end of the year in lbs. oz and grs. (difference of columns 25 and 26). |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
| 220 | .. | 60 | 180 | .. | 216·82 | 1·12 | 354·31 | grs. 1·126 | grs. 228·75 | grs. 1354·75 | grs. 744 | grs. 610·75 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 50 | .. | 60 | 140 | .. | 132 | .. | 294 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35 | .. | 60 | 160 | .. | 50·40 | .. | 33·89 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13 | .. | 60 | 200 | .. | 30·52 | .. | 38,37 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,75 | .. | 60 | 180 | .. | 5·12 | ·06 | 5·50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 138·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5·25 | .. | 60 | 180 | .. | 5·06 | .. | 14·19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 335·0 | .. | 60 | 140 to 200 | .. | 439·92 | 1·18 | 740·26 | 1·126 | 228·75 | 1354·75 | 744 | 610·75 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 133·00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 202 | .. | 60 | 140 to 200 | .. | 365 | 2 | 751 | 376 | oz. 4 | oz. gr. 4 376 | oz. gr. 2 125 | oz. gr. 2 251 |
| 85 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

countries are shown in italics below the figures relating to British districts and not included in those figures, consumption by troops.

81 gallons, London proof.
† troops in the Quetta Pishin and Loralai district.

# APPENDIX XXIV.

## IMPERIAL RETURN IV-A.

*Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian provinces* (a) *on payment of duty and* (b) *in bond.*

| Description of excisable articles. | IMPORTS. | | | | | | EXPORTS. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | DUTY PAID. | | | IN BOND. | | | DUTY PAID. | | | IN BOND | | |
| | From— | From— | Total. | From Sind in Bombay. | From Punjab. | Total. | To Bahawalpur State. | To— | Total. | To Sind. | To— | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Beer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gallons 96 | ... | Gallons. 96 | Gallons. 26,217 | ... | ... |
| Bhang | ... | ... | ... | M. S. Ch. 13 23 12 | ... | M. S. Ch. 13 23 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Charas | ... | ... | ... | ... | M. S. Ch. 10 29 8½ | 10 29 8½ | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# APPENDIX XXV.

# APPENDIX

## IMPERIAL

| Name of District. | Area in square miles. | | | Population (in thousands). | | | Number of square miles per shop. | | | | | | | | Number per popu- | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Out-still system. | Distillery system. | | Out-still system. | Distillery system. | | Country spirit. | | | Opium. | | Hemp drugs. | | | Country spirit. | | |
| | | | | | | | Out-still area. | Distillery area. | | | | | | | Out-still area. | Distillery area. | |
| | | 3 | | | 5 | | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | | | 11 | |
| 1 | 2 | Urban. | Rural. | 4 | Urban. | Rural. | 6 | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | 10 | Urban. | Rural. | |
| Quetta-Pishin | .. | 19·5 | 5,200·5 | .. | 49,001 | 88,081 | .. | 3·9 | 1,300·1 | 19·5 | 1,040·1 | 19·5 | 1,040·1 | .. | 10 | 5 | |
| Sibi | .. | .. | 3,925 | .. | .. | 82,440 | .. | .. | 257 | .. | 280·3 | .. | 178·4 | .. | .. | 30 | |
| Loralai | 2,181 | .. | 5,344 | 21,876 | .. | 60,597 | 2,181 | .. | 1,336 | .. | 1,505 | .. | 1,505 | 5 | .. | 7 | |
| Zhob | 6,458 | .. | 3,857 | 31,612 | .. | 25,056 | 1,076·3 | .. | 1,928·5 | .. | 1,289·3 | .. | 1,289·3 | 19 | .. | 8 | |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway. | .. | .. | 353 | .. | .. | 3,618 | .. | .. | 176·5 | .. | 176·5 | .. | 176·5 | .. | .. | 55 | |
| Chagai | .. | .. | 19,622 | .. | .. | 21,343 | .. | .. | 9,811 | .. | 9,811 | .. | 9,811 | .. | .. | 9 | |
| Total | 8,639 | 19·5 | 38,301·5 | 53,488 | 49,001 | 281,135 | 1,234·1 | 3·9 | 982·1 | 19·5 | 1,303·9 | 19·5 | 1,066·8 | 13 | 10 | 14 | |
| Total of previous year. | 8,639 | 19·5 | 38,301·5 | 53,488 | 49,001 | 281,135 | 1,234·1 | 3·9 | 982·1 | 19·5 | 1,303·9 | 19·5 | 1,066·8 | 13 | 10 | 14 | |

# XXV.

## RETURN V.

| OF SHOPS 100,000 OF LATION. | | | | CONSUMPTION PER 100 OF THE POPULATION IN GALLONS OR SEERS (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS). | | | AVERAGE TAXATION PER PROOF GALLON OR SEER IN RUPEES (TO TWO PLACES OF DECIMALS). | | | | | | | | | Average total Excise revenue per head of population (*vide* column 33 of Imperial Return I.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opium. | | Hemp drugs. | | Country spirit (distillery area). | Opium. | Hemp drugs. | Country spirit (distillery areas). | | | Opium. | | | Hemp drugs. | | | |
| | | | | | | | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty including gain on sale-proceeds. | Vend fees. | Total. | Duty. | Vend fees. | Total. | |
| 12 | | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban. | Rural. | Urban. | Rural. | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 21·01 | ·17 | ·42 | 10·34 | 3·40 | 13·74 | 60 | 98·90 | 158·90 | 24·07 | 38·64 | 62·71 | 3·53 |
| .. | 17 | .. | 27 | 5·89 | ·06 | ·52 | 7·97 | 3·38 | 11·35 | 60 | 60 | 120 | 23·49 | 11·75 | 35·24 | ·85 |
| .. | 6 | .. | 6 | 4·11 | 0·04 | 0·10 | 8·61 | 4·02 | 12·63 | 60 | 97·14 | 157·14 | 34·27 | 55·40 | 89·67 | ·50 |
| .. | 14 | .. | 14 | 1·68 | ·02 | ·12 | 9·25 | 2·65 | 11·90 | 60 | 53·46 | 113·46 | .. | 23·23 | 23·23 | ·37 |
| .. | 55 | .. | 55 | 14·93 | ·08 | ·9· | 8·61 | 4·42 | 13·03 | 60 | 263·64 | 323·64 | 28·09 | 97·38 | 125·47 | 2·37 |
| .. | 9 | .. | 9 | 3·96 | ·02 | ·09 | 8·61 | 2·86 | 11·47 | 60 | 518·10 | 578·10 | 15·58 | 148·31 | 163·89 | ·79 |
| 2 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 11·50 | ·09 | ·31 | 9·85 | 3·43 | 13·28 | 60 | 99·07 | 159·07 | 23·08 | 31·56 | 54·64 | 1·67 |
| 2 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 9·89 | ·08 | ·29 | 9·80 | 5·50 | 15·30 | 60 | 147·26 | 207·26 | 17·42 | 33·47 | 50·89 | 1·67 |

# APPENDIX XXVI.

## PROVINCIAL STATEMENT A.

*Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1924-25.*

| Name of District. | LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FOREIGN SPIRITS AND FERMENTED LIQUORS (INCLUDING RUM AND BRER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA). | | | | | | | | | | | | | LICENSES FOR WHOLESALE VEND OF FERMENTED LIQUORS WHETHER MANUFACTURED IN INDIA OR IMPORTED. | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of licenses. | QUANTITY SOLD. | | | | | | | | | | | | No. of licenses. | To Licensed Vendors. | To the Public. | |
| | | To Licensed Vendors. | | | | | | To the Public. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | | | |
| | | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Quetta-Pishin | 11 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 659 | 2,328 | 55 | 17,112 | 30 | 3,030 | 1 | 1,20,301* | 5,730 | *This includes 26,217 gallons sent in bond to Sind and 96 gallons to Bahawalpur State while 38,538 gallons were issued to the troops. |
| Sibi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Loralai | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 16 | .. | 451 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Zhob | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Chagai | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Bolan | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Baluchistan for 1924-25 | 13 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 661 | 2,344 | 55 | 17,563 | 30 | 3,030 | 1 | 1,20,301* | 5,730* | |
| Baluchistan for 1923-24 | 17 | 132 | 235 | 7 | 3,010 | .. | 47[1] | 158 | 375 | 11 | 8,799 | 4 | 3,324 | 1 | 1,67,571 | 8,168 | |

# APPENDIX XXVII.

# APPENDIX

## PROVINCIAL

*Statement of retail vend and consumption of spirits and*

SPIRITS AND

| Name of Districts. | SOLD UNDER SHOP LICENSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On fixed fees. | | | | | | | On fees determined by auction. | | | | | | |
| | | *Imported.* | | | | *Made in India.* | | | *Imported.* | | | | *Made in India.* | |
| | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Quetta-Pishin . . | 11 | 417 | 3,775 | 85 | 6,259 | 73 | 11,042 | 1 | .. | 231 | .. | 416 | .. | 2,988 |
| Sibi . . . . | 6 | 81 | 477 | 8 | 1,589 | 1 | 467 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Loralai . . | 3 | 41 | 321 | .. | 1,956 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Zhob . . . . | 2 | 17 | 60 | 1 | 160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bolan Pass and Nushki Railway. | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chagai . . . | 1 | 9 | 39 | .. | 132 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total for Province . | 24 | 566 | 4,677 | 89 | 10,102 | 80 | 11,509 | 1 | .. | 231 | .. | 416 | .. | 2,988 |
| Total for preceding year. | 26 | 1,583 | 4,743 | 99 | 7,385 | 112 | 9,119 | 1 | 5 | 69 | .. | 479 | 18 | 3,262 |

# XXVII.

## STATEMENT B.

*fermented liquors in Baluchistan in gallons during 1924-25.*

| FERMENTED LIQUORS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SOLD AT RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS. | | | | | | | SOLD UNDER ALL SORTS OF OTHER LICENSES, viz., HOTELS, DAK BUNGALOWS, MILITARY CANTEENS AND OCCASIONAL BAR LICENSES. | | | | | | FERMENTED LIQUORS ONLY. | | REMARKS. |
| | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | Imported. | | | | Made in India. | | | | |
| No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Wines. | Spirits other than rum. | Rum. | Beer. | Rum. | Beer. | No. of licenses. | Quantity sold. | |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 1 | 2 | 41 | ... | 484 | .. | 750 | 56 | 519 | 4,229 | 91 | 39,668 | 83 | 73,839 | 2 | 5,581 | The Indian Troops stationed in Baluchistan obtained 3,204 gallons of Rum from Rose, United Provinces, Lahore and Amritsar. |
| 2 | 2 | 13 | ... | 165 | .. | .. | 6 | All these licenses get their supplies from other licenses in Sibi District. | | | | | | | | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | .. | 66 | .. | 831 | .. | .. | |
| . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1 | .. | 10 | .. | 191 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| 5 | 4 | 66 | .. | 848 | .. | 750 | 66 | 519 | 4,232 | 91 | 39,734 | 83 | 74,670 | 2 | 5,581 | |
| 4 | 12 | 104 | .. | 989 | .. | 449 | 76 | 40 | 613 | 45 | 1,040 | .. | 74,719 | 2 | 4,386 | |

# APPENDIX XXVIII.

## PROVINCIAL STATEMENT C.

*Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1924-25 and 3 previous years.*

| Name of Municipality. | Population as per Census of 1921. | 1921-22. | | 1922-23. | | 1923-24. | | 1924-25. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to the ten thousands of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to the ten thousands of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to the ten thousands of population. | No. of persons convicted for drunkenness. | Proportion to the ten thousands of population. |
| (*i*) Quetta | 49,001 | 141 | 29 | 81 | 16 | 48 | 10 | 16 | 3 |
| (*a*) Quetta Municipality and suburbs | 27,220 | 117 | 43 | 63 | 23 | 25 | 9 | 16 | 7 |
| (*b*) Quetta Cantonment | 21,781 | 24 | 11 | 18 | 9 | 23 | 1 | ... | ... |
| (*ii*) Quetta-Pishin District other than (*i*) | 88,081 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 |
| Sibi District | 82,440 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 36 | ... | ... |
| Loralai ,, | 82,473 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Zhob ,, | 56,668 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chagai ,, | 21,343 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bolan Pass and Quetta-Nushki Railway District | 3,618 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# APPENDIX XXIX.

*Result of the new Akbari system.*—The net financial result of the New Abkari System is shown below:—

| Particulars. | Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system. | 1909-10. | 1922-23. | 1923-24. | 1924-25. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Receipts (excluding Distillery rent). | 1,15,812 | 1,07,467 | 4,73,041 | 4,58,993 | 4,61,712 |
| Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the Distillery buildings). | 960 | 5,192 | 20,724 | 40,871 | 15,894 |
| Net Income | 1,14,852 | 1,02,275 | 4,52,317 | 4,18,124 | 4,45,818 |

# APPENDIX XXX.

Statement showing the consumption of Opium for Veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1924-25.

| | lb. | oz. | dr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Opium pulvis | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| *Tincture apii | 5 | 4 | 7 |

*This is exclusive of opium used for Veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

# APPENDIX XXXI.

*The following comparative statement shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Baluchistan Agency.*

## Revenue.

| Major Heads. | Sanctioned estimate for 1924-25. | Actuals (Provisional) for 1924-25. | Actuals for 1923-24. | Variations between columns 3 and 4. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Civil Department. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| II.—Taxes on Income | 80,000 | 98,828 | 92,602 | 6,226 | ... |
| III.—Salt | ... | 592 | 310 | 282 | ... |
| IV.—Opium | 11,000 | 14,110 | 11,399 | 2,711 | ... |
| V.—Land Revenue | 9,85,000 | 9,28,999 | 9,68,207 | ... | 39,208 |
| VI.—Excise | 6,97,000 | 6,42,797 | 6,42,828 | ... | 31 |
| VII.—Stamp | 2,30,000 | 1,88,440 | 2,17,907 | .. | 29,467 |
| VIII.—Forests | 19,000 | 19,861 | 22,403 | .. | 2,542 |
| IX.—Registration | 6,000 | 5,240 | 5,381 | ... | 141 |
| XVI.—Interest | 60,000 | 52,018 | 61,907 | ... | 9,889 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XVII.—Administration of Justice | 49,000 | 32,348 | 38,239 | ... | 5,891 |
| XVIII.—Jails | 4,000 | 2,486 | 4,049 | ... | 1,563 |
| XIX.—Police | 9,000 | 5,677 | 7,329 | ... | 1,652 |
| XXI.—Education | 37,000 | 34,228 | 42,509 | ... | 8,281 |
| XXII.—Medical | 7,000 | 8,743 | 6,557 | 2,186 | ... |
| XXIV—Agriculture | 8,000 | 13,144 | 13,063 | 81 | ... |
| XXVI.—Miscellaneous Scientific Department | ... | 46 | 163 | ... | 117 |
| XXVII.—Currency | 2,000 | 1,415 | 1,649 | ... | 234 |
| XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation | 13,000 | 13,248 | 12,804 | 444 | ... |
| XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing | ... | 250 | 272 | ... | 22 |
| XXXV.—Miscellaneous | 30,000 | 8,851 | 47,649 | ... | 38,798 |
| TOTAL | 22,47,000 | 20,71,321 | 21,97,227 | 11,930 | 1,37,836 |
| PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. | | | | | |
| XIII.—Works for which capital accounts are kept | 19,000 | —29,765 | 15,283 | ... | 45,048 |
| Works for which no capital accounts are kept | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV.—Works for which no capital accounts are kept | ... | ... | 2,340 | ... | 2,340 |
| XXX.—Civil Works in charge Public Works Officers | 39,000 | 37,668 | 47,987 | ... | 10,319 |
| TOTAL | 58,000 | 7,903 | 65,610 | ... | 57,707 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 23,05,000 | 20,79,224 | 22,62,837 | 11,930 | 1,95,543 |

# APPENDIX XXXII.

## Expenditure.

| Major Head. | Sanctioned estimates for 1924-25 | Actuals (Provisional) for 1924-25 | Actuals for 1923-24 | Variations between columns 3 and 4. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 2. Taxes on Income | 13,000 | 10,725 | 10,420 | 305 | .. |
| 4. Opium | .. | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| 5. Land Revenue | 2,94,000 | 2,82,326 | 2,92,787 | .. | 10,461 |
| 6. Excise | 18,000 | 15,324 | 15,486 | .. | 162 |
| 7. Stamps | 5,000 | 2,616 | 2,772 | .. | 156 |
| 8. Forests | 36,000 | 30,477 | 31,440 | .. | 963 |
| 9. Registration | 3,000 | 2,824 | 2,750 | 74 | .. |
| 14. Irrigation Works, etc. | 1,55,000 | .. | 1,13,507 | .. | 1,13,507 |
| 19. Interest | 1,52,000 | 3,14,207 | 1,91,349 | 1,22,858 | .. |
| 20. Interest on other obligations | 14,000 | .. | 10,397 | .. | 10,397 |
| 22. General Administration | 1,68,000 | 1,58,343 | 1,71,675 | .. | 13,332 |
| 24. Administration of Justice | 39,000 | 40,139 | 32,469 | 7,670 | .. |
| 25. Jails and Convict Settlement | 85,000 | 69,514 | 76,735 | .. | 7,221 |
| 26. Police | 11,73,000 | 11,04,840 | 11,10,599 | .. | 5,759 |
| 28. Ecclesiastical | 39,000 | 34,183 | 1,286 | 2,897 | .. |
| 29. Political | 42,06,000 | 40,25,878 | 40,79,114 | .. | 53,236 |
| 30. Scientific Departments | 10,000 | 9,723 | 9,895 | .. | 172 |
| 31. Education | 2,25,000 | 2,32,914 | 2,36,645 | .. | 3,731 |
| 32. Medical | 3,26,000 | 3,09,694 | 2,84,558 | 25,136 | .. |
| 33. Public Health | 12,000 | 16,063 | 20,259 | .. | 4,196 |
| 34. Agriculture | 80,000 | 70,823 | 67,819 | 3,004 | .. |
| 37. Miscellaneous Departments | 4,000 | 5,176 | 4,427 | 749 | .. |
| 38. Currency | 2,000 | 953 | 368 | 585 | .. |
| 44. Territorial and Political pensions | 36,000 | 47,065 | 28,321 | 18,744 | .. |
| 45. Superannuation allowances and pensions | 95,000 | 91,337 | 90,519 | 818 | .. |
| 46. Stationery and Printing | 1,000 | 1,964 | 999 | 965 | .. |
| 47. Miscellaneous | 2,41,000 | 3,39,047 | 3,11,847 | 27,200 | .. |
| TOTAL | 74,32,000 | 72,16,159 | 72,28,444 | 2,11,008 | 2,23,293 |
| Public Works Department— | | | | | |
| 15. Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure | 21,000 | 15,804 | 20,208 | .. | 4,404 |
| 16. Construction of Irrigation Works from Ordinary Revenues | 12,000 | 9,551 | 29,049 | .. | 19,498 |
| 41. Civil Works | 9,01,000 | 3,99,952 | 9,77,487 | .. | 5,77,535 |
| TOTAL | 9,34,000 | 4,25,307 | 10,26,744 | .. | 6,01,437 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 83,66,000 | 76,41,466 | 82,55,188 | 2,11,008 | 8,24,730 |

# APPENDIX XXXIII.

*Contagious diseases during the year 1923-24 and 1924-25.*

| Name of Disease. | 1923-24. | | 1924-25. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Seizures. | Deaths. | Seizures. | Deaths. |
| *Equines.* | | | | |
| Surra | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Strangles | ... | ... | 14 | 8 |
| Anthrax | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Other contagious diseases | ... | ... | 9 | .. |
| *Bovines.* | | | | |
| Rinderpest | ... | ... | 7 | 5 |
| Foot and mouth disease | 227 | 8 | 2,970 | 30 |
| Black quarter | 47 | 47 | 269 | 245 |
| Other contagious diseases | ... | ... | 73 | 7 |
| *Others.* | | | | |
| Anthrax | 2,727 | 2,448 | 1,366 | 1,320 |
| Sheep Pox | 378 | 51 | 251 | 29 |
| Mange in Camels | .. | ... | 80 | ... |
| Goat and Sheep scab | 712 | 2 | 1,869 | 17 |
| Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia | 1,153 | 844 | 1,201 | 761 |
| Liver fluke | 140 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Rabies | 12 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
| Foot and mouth disease | 988 | 5 | 4,974 | 295 |
| Rinderpest | 41 | 27 | 5 | 3 |
| Other contagious diseases | 220 | ... | 116 | 55 |

# APPENDIX XXXIV.

*Veterinary Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1924-25.*

| Name of Stallion. | Breed. | Number of mares covered. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quetta-Pishin District. | Sibi District. | Loralai District. | Zhob District. | Total. |
| Baluchistan | Arab. | 58 | 8 | .. | .. | 66 |
| Mamoodia | Arab. | .. | .. | 65 | .. | 65 |
| Kerchief | Kathiawari. | 63 | 50 | .. | .. | 113 |
| Pearl King | Arab. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 38 |
| Tchorlu | Arab. | 44 | 52 | .. | .. | 96 |
| Meadow | Arab. | .. | .. | 36 | 26 | 62 |
| Mahraj II | Marwari | .. | 115 | .. | .. | 115 |
| Manek | Kathiawari. | 16 | 20 | 51 | .. | 87 |
| Total | .. | 181 | 245 | 152 | 64 | 642 |

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